The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,390.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
—— including postage	„ 72 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at noon.

Nov.		Dec.	
Leave Bombay	23	Leave Galle	1
„ Carwar	25	„ Negapatam	3
„ Mangalore	26	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Cannanore	27	„ Madras	6
„ Calicut	27	„ Coconada	8
„ Beypore	27	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Cochin	28	„ Bimlipatam	9
		„ Gopalpore	10
„ Tuticorin	29	„ False Point	11
		Arrive Calcutta	12

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander H. A. Hibbert, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd November, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 15th November, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 20th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BENGAL, (2,185 tons, and 465 H. P.) Captain G. N. Hector, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 19th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED PARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
16th November, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for his service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CITY OF AMOY, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Murdoch without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ANAZI, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Hillman without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 11th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Cradock, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by
17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

WANTED, a BILL COLLECTOR.—Salary Rs. 30 per month. Two Sureties for Rs. 1,000 required. No one need apply who has not passed the requisite examination, or who is under 30 years of age.

J. KING, Acting Collector.

18th November, 1869.

FOR WEDDING BREAKFASTS.

MOTTO CRACKERS, elegantly wrapped in silver paper, and tied with white velvet.

FANCY CHOCOLATES in a variety of prettily decorated covers.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship GLENROY, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our Countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off Boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Adley will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Adley, Ship Glenroy.

NOTICE.—The HOUSE and LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Chinchpoogly, Parell, Mahim, and Byramjee Homejee Lane, in the Fort, ADVERTISED to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. Crawford and Company on SATURDAY, the 20th of November, instant, will NOT BE OFFERED for SALE on that day, as a portion of the said property has been sold by Private Contract. Due notice will be given if a sale of the property, or any portion of it, be determined upon, hereafter—Dated this 18th day of November, 1869.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors to the Vendors.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The Great India Peninsula Railway Company having arranged fot the Poona Train to leave Boree Bunder at 2-30 P.M., on and after the 23rd instant, the Bandora Train will leave Boree Bunder on and after that day at 2-40 P.M.

By Order,
J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 18th November, 1869.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY	Per dozen quarts	......	Rs. 22
CLARET LEOVILLE	„	......	17
„ MOUTON	„	......	17
„ LARMONT	„	......	15
„ St. JULIEN	„	......	10
CHABLIS	„	......	17
BARSAC	„	......	17
WHISKEY, Irish	„	......	10
Scotch	„	......	18
CURACAO	„	......	15
MARASCHINO	„	......	15
FINE CHAMPAGNE	„	......	24
„ „	Per 2 dozen pints	......	28

BLACKWELL & Co.

17th November, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BEZONJEE MUNCHERJEE BAROCHA has contracted with EDULJEE NUSSURWANJEE BAROCHA to give him, as THIRD MORTGAGE, the half or moiety share of his piece or parcel of Government GROUND, together with hereditaments, chawl, dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Carpenter Second Row, assessed by the Collecter of Municipal Taxes under No. 3, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1732 and 1735, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by the sweepers' passage and the Dhurumsalla, on the north by the Carpenter Second Row, and on the south by the property of Narayen Hurichund and the said premises are standing at present on the names of Sorabjee Shapoorjee and Bezonjee Muncherjee. All persons having any claim upon the said half share or moiety belonging to the said Bezonjee Muncherjee, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known, within 14 days from the date hereof, to the said Mortgagee, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Barocha, in his house No. 36, in Dhunjee Doongria Street, without the Fort, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without regard to such claim.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720.

Head Office,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.

Governor.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

Sub-Governor. EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
Deputy-Governor. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

Directors.

Nath. Alexander, Esq.	Harry G. Gordon, Esq.
John A. Arbuthnot, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Harvey Brand, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Henry J. B. Kendall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	Robert Ryrie, Esq.
Geo Louis Monck Gibbs, Esq.	Lewis A. Wallace, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	William B. Watson, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

The following are examples of the total Bonus additions, made to the 31st December 1865, on Policies on which Twenty Annual Premiums had been paid.

Age at Entry.	Sum assured.	Bonus additions.
	£	£ s. d.
25	1000	251 1 0
35	1000	306 11 0
45	1000	336 2 0
55	1000	358 17 0

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

We have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Hummum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same house that the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY

(Limited.)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 25,00,000 (£250,000).
Head Offices, 35A Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
MINES and WORKS at Chota Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Contingent upon the approaching completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jubbulpore to within a short distance of the Collieries, the undersigned is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of STEAM, HOUSE, or RUBBLE COAL, of a superior quality, any quantities up to and at the rate of 150,000 maunds per mensem.

By order,
N. WOLLASTON,
Acting Manager, N. C. & I. Company, Limited.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY will be HELD at the Offices of the Company, No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of November, instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on the Twenty-fifth October last:—"That Clause 19 of the Articles of the Company, which relates to Transfer Fees, be altered by striking out the words 'that such Transfer Fees be divided between the members of the Board of Directors monthly, and in such proportion as they (the said Board of Directors) shall determine in that behalf,' and that in lieu thereof the following be substituted, viz., 'that such Transfer Fees be credited to the Company's General Fund or Income.'"

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on MILNER'S SAFES.—MILNER'S SAFES, STRONG ROOM DOORS, &c., are the best and cheapest safeguards against fire and thieves.

A liberal discount allowed to the Trade.

Price lists, drawings, etc., can be had from

A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
Agents for Thomas Milner & Co.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 3¾ (Rupees Three and three quarters) per Share on the Old, and Rs. 2¼ (Rupees Two and one quarter) per Share on the New, Issue, will be paid to the Shareholders, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., and on every following Wednesday during the same hours.

J. A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

No. 12, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

RE CULLIANJEE LUDHA, Deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, made on the 15th day of October, 1869, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the abovenamed CULLIANJEE LUDHA, deceased, were ordered to issue to NAVIBAI, widow of the said deceased; and all persons who are indebted to, or have any property belonging, to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay and deliver the same, respectively, to said Navibai, widow, in Hornby Row, No. 40, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of October, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Attorneys to Nairbai, widow.

In the Matter of Act 28 of 1865, and in the Matter of the ESTATES of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and PRANJEEWANDASS TOOLSEYDASS, lately trading under the name of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, and also in the name of PURSHOTUMDASS HEERACHUND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL ACCOUNTS of the LIQUIDATION of this ESTATE, with its Vouchers, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotory of the High Court.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS, Trustee.

Bombay, 12th November, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.—On and after TUESDAY, the 23rd November, 1869, and until further notice, the following ALTERATIONS will take effect:—

The present 2-20 P.M. Train will leave Bombay at 2-30 P.M. and reach Sholapoor at 6-20 A.M. following morning.

The Train now leaving Beer for Bhosawul at 10-15 A.M. will leave at 11-25 A.M.

The Train now leaving Bombay for Callian at 5-45 P.M. will leave at 5-35 P.M.

On and after the 23rd November, 1869, and until further notice, the Fourth Class Train will resume running between Bhosawul and Nagpoor and Khundwa.

On and after 23rd November, 1869, the following Stations will be opened, and Passengers will be booked at them by the Mixed Trains only, viz.

Sisowlee, Jullam, Dygaum, Khankeer, Mohona, Pownar, Bhiswa Bridge, Damargaum.

For further particulars see Company's Time Bill exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,"

6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE BEG to CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the arrival of our NEW STOCK for the SEASON.

Every description of Millinery, Hosiery, &c., &c., received by each Overland Mail.

Always on hand a large assortment of Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Chignons, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, and a splendid Selection of Jewellery.

Ladies' Dresses, Hats, and Jackets, &c., can be made to order on the premises.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 „ „	„ 2,600
6 „ „	„ 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN,

3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

THOMPSON and COMPANY,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT-MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

			Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)		74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	„	Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	„	„	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	„	„	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale... Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale... Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale... White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON... Gold capsule... per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN... Black capsule „	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER... Blue capsule „	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE... Yellow capsule „	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN... Green capsule „	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac)... Red capsule „	15 8	9 0
MEDOC... White capsule „	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES... Red capsule „	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.

Magnums in 1 doz. cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 „ „ „ 42 per „
Pints in 2 „ „ „ 21 per „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, a small Consignment of—

PALE DRY SHERRY, by direct importation from Xeres, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

OLD PORT WINE, black seal, direct from Oporto, and a very good invalid wine, at Rs. 20 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNE, at Rs. 36 per dozen.

9, Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

BEER and STOUT.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS.

In Quarts... at Rs. 6 per doz.
In Pints... „ 4 „

GUINNESS' STOUT, botted by FRIEND.

In Quarts... at Rs. 6 per doz.
In Pints... „ 4 „

Taking a whole Cask of 8 doz. Pints or 4 doz. Quarts, the price is reduced to Rs. 5-12 for Quarts and Rs. 3-8 for Pints—Cash.

9, Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

CLARET.

Just received ex "Amiral Jurien de la Gravière"

MEDOC VIEUX	at Rs. 10	per dozen	quarts.
Do.	„ 6	„	pints.
PAUILLAC	„ 11	„	quarts.
Do.	„ 6-8	„	pints.
ST. ESTEPHE	„ 13	„	quarts.
Do.	„ 7-8	„	pints.
MARGAUX	„ 16	„	quarts.

Five per cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs.	10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„	4 „	„	12	„
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	„	1 „	„	15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„	1 „	„	20	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1 „	„	25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1 „	„	22	„
Do. 10	„	1 „	„	30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1 „	„	20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2 „	„	18	„
Do. red	„	2 „	„	22	„
Do. Amontillado	„	2 „	„	26	„
Robertson's blue seal	„	1 „	„	16	„

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

WANTED.

WANTED, a BAND MASTER for H. M.'s 23rd Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry, must be a German or Foreigner, and have had charge of a military band for at least 5 years. Terms Rs. 150 a month and quarters, or Rs. 175 without quarters. Reference, post paid, to be made to the Band President, 23rd Regiment Bombay N. L. I., Poona.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, Furnished, one of the BEST ROOMS in Grant Buildings. Apply 3001, office of this Paper.

Bombay, 17th November, 1869.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

SELLING OFF.—The following Goods are being SOLD at greatly REDUCED PRICES to clear stock:—

Accordians	Lanterns
Cigarettes	Leather Goods, Fancy
Concertinas	Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders
Corn Flour	Musical Boxes
Eau de Stuttgart	Pencils, Office
Embroidery for Slippers only	Pictures
Enamelled Iron Ware	Table Linen, English
Fancy Goods	do. do. Country
Glass Ware	Towels, English and Country
Gold Beading	Tobacco
Hand Organs	Toys
Ink and Pencil Erasers	Wall Papers and Borders
Insulators	Work Boxes
Lady's Companions	Writing Desks.
Lamps	

J. NEUBERG.

9 Hummum Street.

PIANOS.

Another Consignment, per Sir John Lawrence, of Solid Mahogany Square PIANOS, 7 octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart. These celebrated Instruments are manufactured expressly to stand the climate of India.

This being the last batch of Pianos for the present season, Mr. Neuberg begs to request early application, having a great demand for these favourite Instruments.

Price Rs. 575 Cash and Rs. 600.

J. NEUBERG,
9 Hummum Street.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON, in cut.
Do. do. in Tins containing ½ side each.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, in cut.
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
Do. COCOA NIBS.
OSWEGO CORN FLOUR. J. NEUBERG.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER,
PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
ZINC AND TIN WORKER,
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms

Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal. Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.		Cash.
33 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Erbach ditto 1862	22 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
33 0	Winningen ditto 1862	30 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf, as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 8
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

MANILLA CHEROOTS,

DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each

VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.

Manufactured from all
CAVITE TOBACCO.

Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 125 each.

QUEEN'S HAVANNAHS.

Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.
Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY. 24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	„
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	„
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	„
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	„
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	„
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	„
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	„
BRANDY 28s. 32s. and 52s.	„

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £56 and £40 per hhd.

Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Jouvin's best make	2 12
Gent.'s ditto ditto all colours	3 0
Gent.'s Tan for driving	3 0
Gent.'s Coloured Doe ditto, Capped Leather	3 8
Military White Doe	3 8

The above are specially prepared for India and sewn with thread.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8
Superfine ditto ditto	21 0 to 24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to 28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0
Mixed Silk and Cotton	25 0
Lisle Thread, plain	21 0
Ditto striped	24 0 to 25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to 24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to 4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0
Pure Merino ditto	6 0
Pure Grey ditto	7 8
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to 70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8
Wove and Printed Flannel, each	10 0
Silk and Wool, each	10 8
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to 3 0
The Rotten Row	3 0
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0
The Bond Street	3 0
The O. K. Thing	3 0
Scarf of the Period	3 0
The Windsor	2 8 to 4 0
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to 8 0
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to 1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to 30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to 50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to 73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to 35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to 12 8
Morocco Leather Bags	10 0 to 16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to 6 8
Witney Rugs, special for India, 6 feet long	12 8 to 18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8
English Overland Chairs... Rs. 10,	12 8 to 15 0
Rug Straps	2 0
Cholera Belts	3 8 to 5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
Wave Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0
Spun Silk do.	25 0

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0
Drab Shells	10 0 to 12 0
Opera	12 0
Small Black and Drab Felts— High Jerome, Cantab, Isis, Marlboro', Worthing, Blenheim	7 8
Richmond Straw under	8 8
Elwood's Patent Helmets— Shooting, Hunting, Riding	10 0 to 16 0
High Crown with Felt Turban	18 0
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 0 to 22 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

The Don (the latest production), Pall Mall, Belgium, Shakspeare, Regent, Indian, West End	Three-fold, all Linen Rs. 7 p. doz.
The above with Ties attached	Rs. 7 8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Gold Solitaires, plain	15 0 to 30 0
Do. do. chased	15 0 to 30 0
Gold Sleeve Links	18 0 to 30 0
„ Shirt Studs	14 0 to 30 0
„ Collar Studs	8 0 to 9 0
„ Scarf Rings	10 0 to 15 0
„ Scarf Pins	18 0 to 21 0

A large assortment of Lund's Patent Solitaires and Studs.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered Angolas for Trousers
Riding Cords, Whip Cords
White and Fancy Vestings
Fancy Coatings
Scotch Angolas
Irish Frieze
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
Blue Venetian for Morning
Blue Walking Coats

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Single Wigan Sheets	
Double do.	
Pillow Cases	
Damask Napkins	
Damask Table Cloths, to dine from four to twenty persons	
Double Damask do.	
Gent.'s Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 8 to 25 0
Scotch do.	6 0
Coloured Borders	6 0
French Cambric, hem-stitched	18 0 to 24 0
Do. Coloured Borders	

N.B.—The prices above quoted are for ready money, without Discount.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

INDIAN HOSIERS
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

NOTICES.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

The EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three lenses, and each Object-glass of three lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the greatest possible power and the largest field of vision are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment, and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE, SEVENTY RUPEES.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULAR,

(Similar in form to the Emperor's Binocular.)
This admirable BINOCULAR has
Three Transposing Sights,
"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect BINOCULARS yet produced. Cash, Rs. 60.

Also an assortment of various Presentation BINOCULARS of elegant form, and of the best Optical quality, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 50 each.

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete... Rs. 400.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PATENT THERMOTERION,

For keeping food warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling.

No lamp, fire, or light is to be applied to the Apparatus.

No expense after first cost.

It is only necessary to fill it with boiling water once in 10 or 12 hours.

Price Rs. 10 each—cash with order.

N. B.—Food ought not to be given to infants above a temperature of 85 to 90 deg.

Illustrations and full description of the Thermoterion sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

THE PATENT CONTINUOUS ASCENDING SYPHON.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER.

The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

To explain the principles on which the Continous Ascending Syphon Filter is constructed, it is necessary in the first place to remark, that in filtering water, the impurities must remain in the crevices and pores of the filtering material, and that ultimately these will be filled up and the whole become clogged, so as not to allow the water to pass. In order to lessen this inconvenience as much as possible, it is necessary to prevent such foreign matters from entering, as can be got rid of otherwise; and secondly, to afford the greatest facility for removing impurities which may be intercepted within the filter. These two points are most essential in the construction of a filter; so much so, indeed, that much of its real value depends upon them. The choice of material is by no means a matter of indifference, but to believe that it is the only needful consideration, as is so frequently represented, is a decided mistake.

The first of these essentials has been obtained in the continuous filter by means of a system of ascending currents, by which the suspended impurities are separately precipitated outside the filter, whilst those only which are held in solution actually pass into the filtering material, the water being purified from these in the act of ascension. The second essential is attained by an arrangement for permitting the filtering material to be easily removed, and after cleansing to be as easily replaced.

Extract from the Times, 19th August, 1865:—"Cholera is induced by foul water, and may be entirely avoided by taking care to drink none but the purest water."

The Cistern Filter, fitted in 7 gallon Brown Stone Jar Rs. 30.

Price complete with Fittings, without Jar, packed in a Hamper. Rs. 25.

These Filters yield about Half-a-Gallon of Water per minute.

Illustrations showing the Filter as in operation sent free by Post on application.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

PORTABLE BRONZE TENT-LAMP.

The most useful Lamp of the kind ever manufactured.

The Solar Lamp is made to be equally useful as a Table or Hanging Lamp, and packs complete in a Japanned Metal case, measuring only 11 by 7 by 6½ inches; containing—

The Solar Lamp,
Pedestal to form Table Lamp,
Ring and Chains to form Hanging Lamp,
Ground Glass Globe,
2 Glass Chimnies,
Oil Can, with screw Top,
Punkah Protector,
Lamp Scissors,
Hook for Tent Pole, to hang Lamp upon,
Leather to clean the Glasses,
Half a Gross of Wicks,
Stick for Trimming Lamp.

The Box is divided into separate compartments to hold the various parts, and has two handles, a clasp for padlock, and a leather strap.

Price complete as above with Bronze Lamp, Rs. 30.
„ „ „ Plated „ „ 35.

Note.—Each Lamp is guaranteed to be complete as above described, and in perfect good working order. They are the cheapest and best Lamps of the kind ever manufactured, and can only be sold for Cash. Constituents will consequently please remit the amount with order, and Rs. 1 extra for wood packing case if required.

Illustrations sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY and COMPANY,

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKE'S

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,

SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MADAME DE BALDIE,

MILLINER, &c.

Begs to announce that she has removed to No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla (next door to the Bombay Hotel), where she hopes to meet with the same kind patronage and support that she has received during the past three years.

All out-station orders strictly attended to, and Ladies' own materials made up.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

H. C. FREEMAN AND Co.,

UNDERTAKERS,
SCULPTORS, ENGRAVERS,
HOUSE DECORATORS, and PAINTERS.
No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay,

Beg to announce to the inhabitants of Bombay, its vicinity, and all outstations that they have just opened a large and first class establishment at the above address, where all orders for FUNERALS, TABLETS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and HEAD STONES of every description will be received and carefully carried out.

Messrs. H. C. Freeman and Company are fully aware of the great want felt in Bombay of moderate Undertaking, and are now prepared to furnish Funerals to suit all classes, at reduced rates, and trust that by the adoption of this system, and the efficiency of their establishment, to secure the satisfaction of all.

All orders from outstations punctually attended to, and local orders must be accompanied by written instructions.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and declining. Colabas and Mazagons have gone down to Rs. 1,810 and 1,390, respectively, for time. Bank of Bombay, 1st and 2nd Issues, were inquired for at Rs. 24 and 21 per cent. premium.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomnl. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	620
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	205
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,098	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	134
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,750
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,800	1,000	650	..11-14	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	198
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,340
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	350

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	650
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	525
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,075
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	525
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	8,600
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,100
200	5,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,150
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	820
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,625

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.9	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	820
500	2,500	all	90*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,900	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	735
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	250
800	5,000	all	...	Cooria Spinning	2,000
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	715
9,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,270
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 13th November, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	43,919	2	0
Merchandize	48,229	6	6
Back Bay Earth Trains	616	14	0
Electric Telegraph	425	11	0
Total Rs.	93,191	1	6
Corresponding week in November, 1868. Open 307¼ Miles.			
Coaching	44,150	2	3
Merchandize	50,406	11	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	4,432	3	6
Electric Telegraph	401	0	0
Total Rs.	99,390	0	11
Decrease	6,198	15	5

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 18.

Walter, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on private affairs, from Bhurtpore.

Toker, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick certificate, from Calcutta.

Stanton, Captain, Royal Engineers, proceeding to England, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 18.

Bulkley, Lieutenant, —— leave, to Poona.

—elson, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Service, on general duty, to Poona.

Cunningham, Assistant Surgeon, Meywar Political Agency, to join, to Oodeypore.

Stanton, Captain Royal Engineers, on furlough, to Europe.

POONA BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brigadier-General T. Addison, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

Poona, 17th November, 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Ensign Martyn, 8th King's Regiment, for 10 days from this date, on station leave.

Major Chadwick, 59th Regiment, for four days from to-morrow, on station leave.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 17th November, 1869.

No. 794, Sergeant Miles Haywood, 6th Brigade Royal Artillery, employed in the Ordnance Department, will revert to regimental duty, with effect from 10th instant.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 961 of 1869, Lieutenant Colonel Moyle is transferred (at his own request) to general duty, Ahmedabad. Lieutenant Colonel Montriou will proceed to Kurrachee.

Surgeon C. A. H. Ross is appointed to the medical charge of the 4th Regiment N I, vice Surgeon Miller, who has been granted a furlough to Europe.

Major F. T. Cornewell, Staff Corps, is transferred from general duty Poona, to general duty Ahmedabad.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows :—

Captain H T Vachell, E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, from 3rd October 1869, to 2nd April 1870, in extension on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have obtained leave of absence :—

Major A M Fawcett, 2nd Dragoon Guards, from 10th November to 9th December 1869, to proceed to Indore, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel J L Elgee, 9th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from 5th November to 15th December 1869, to remain at Bombay on private affairs.

Captain B A Stevenson, 18th Brigade, Royal Artillery, from 4th November to 3rd December 1869, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

Captain J T Rudd, 59th Regiment, from 3rd November to 2nd December 1869, on medical certificate, to remain at Mahableshwur.

Captain W Fleming, 95th Foot, from date of departure, for 30 days, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant S M Hay (Quarter Master 25th N I,) Staff Corps, from date of departure, for 30 days, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Ensign E H Wilson 2nd Wing Subaltern 20th Regiment N. I. from date of departure, for 3 months, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of studying Hindoostani.

Apothecary M F Lobo, Subordinate Medical Department, from date of departure, for three months, to proceed to Balgaum on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Nov. 18.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Extract from Brigade Orders by Brigadier General G. P. Sealy, Commanding at Nusseerabad, dated 6th August 1869, is confirmed :—" The Senior Medical Officer British Troops having recommended an increase of the bread ration to the men of the F Battery 14th Brigade Royal Artillery, an extra four ounces will be issued from to-morrow, inclusive, subject to confirmation."

Lieutenant W. C. Farwell, General List, Bengal Infantry, Quarter Master 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant Colonel G. Ward, Bengal Cavalry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry.—Majors Peter Dods, Staff Corps, Cadre 9th Regiment N. I.; William Howell Beynon, Staff Corps, Cadre 30th Regiment N. I.; Malcolm Robert Haig, Staff Corps, Cadre 5th Regiment N. L. I.; William Charles Lester, Staff Corps, Cadre 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I ; and Frederick Roome, Staff Corp, Cadre 10th Regiment N. I ; Major, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, Hugh George Robison, Cadre 3rd European Regiment ; Major, Joseph Miles, Staff Corps, Cadre 16th Regiment N. I.; Major, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, Alfred Becher, Cadre 8th Regiment N. I ; Major Robert Deey Hassard, Staff Corps, Cadre 2nd European Regiment ; and Major, Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps, John Alexander Mathew Macdonald, Cadre 3rd European Regiment, to have the position of Lieutenant Colonel, and Major Gordon Sutherland Morris, Cadre 15th Regiment N. I., to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Langston, retired.

Cadre 9th Regiment N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Frederick George Stenart to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant Hubert Langton Walter, Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Dods, promoted and removed.

Cadre 30th Regiment N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Robert Frederick Williams to have the position of Major from the 31st October 1869, vice Beynon, promoted and removed.

Cadre 5th Regiment N. L. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, George Booth Tyrwhitt to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Robert Augustus Carew Hunt to be Captain from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Haig, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Rowland Robert Wallace to have the position of Major from the 31st October 1869, vice Lester, promoted and removed.

Cadre 10th Regiment N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Thomas William Wes. Pierce to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, Charles Peter Newport to have the position of Captain from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Roome, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd European Regiment.—Captain Major in Staff Corps, John Miles to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain 109th Foot, Charles Pulteney Forbes to have the position of Captain from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Robison, promoted and removed.

Cadre 16th Regiment N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, George William Macauley to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant Elmhirst Roger Goode, Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Miles, promoted and removed.

Cadre 8th Regiment N. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Henry Beville, C.B., to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, Richard Mercer Lloyd to have the position of Captain from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Becher, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd European Regiment L. I.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Stanley Scott to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain 106th Foot, Alfred William Ducat to have the position of Captain from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Hassard, promoted and removed.

Cadre 3rd European Regiment.—Captain, Major in Staff Corps, Samuel Joseph Thorp to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain 109th Foot, Patrick Murray to have the position of Captain from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Macdonald, promoted and removed.

Cadre 15th Regiment N. I.—Captain George Strachan Mignon, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, May Jephson James Mignon to have the position of Captain from the 31st October 1869, in succession to Morris, promoted.

General List Infantry.—Lieutenant James Ketchen to be Captain from the 31st October 1869, vice Williams, Cadre 30th Regiment N. I., promoted.

Lieutenant Felix Walker Bean, Staff Corps, to have the position of Captain from the 31st October 1869, vice Wallace, Cadre 2nd Grenadier Regiment N. I, promoted.

Colonel E. P. Lynch, K. L. S., Bombay Infantry, is appointed a Brigadier General on the Establishment, in succession to Brigadier General Taylor, deceased.

The undermentioned Medical Officers are brought on the strength of the Bombay Medical Establishment from the 1st November 1869, the date of their arrival in Bombay :—

Assistant Surgeon C. T. Peters, M.B.
,, ,, H. P. Roberts, M.B.
,, ,, E. Colson, M.B.
,, ,, C. W. Mackury.

Cadre 18th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant, Captain in Staff Corps, Oriel Viveash Tanner to have the position of Captain, from the 24th September 1869, vice Ross, removed.

Major D. Hutcheon, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 12th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate, under Rule 15 of the Regulations of 1868. This cancels G. G. O. No. 613, 25th August 1869.

Lieutenant W. C. Black, R. A., has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent in the Nassick Revision Survey.

Colonel J. A. R. Raines, C.B., 95th Foot, is appointed to act on the Divisional Staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier General, in succession to Brigadier General Smythe, R.A., proceeding with his Brigade to England.

The following officers are admitted to the Staff Corps on probation :—

Lieutenant G. W. Sawyer, Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 8th King's Regiment.

Ensign W. F Martyn, do. do. do.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cavalry.—Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Forbes, C.B., to be Colonel, and Major and Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel Evan Murray MacGregor, Cadre 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 3rd November 1869, in succession to Taylor, deceased.

Cadre 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain and Brevet Major James Blair, V.C, to be Major, and Lieutenant Henry Hawkins Drury Owen to be Captain, from the 3rd November 1869, in succession to MacGregor, promoted.

The following officers are appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps, from the date specified opposite their names, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

Cornet Henry Frank Egbert Lucas, 2nd Dragon Guards, Squadron Subaltern 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, 11th November 1868.

Cornet Charles Arthur de Neufville Lucas, 2nd Dragoon Guards, Squadron Subaltern 1st Regiment Sind Horse, 11th November 1868.

Cornet H. F. E. Lucas and C A. de N. Lucas to have the rank of Lieutenant from the 11th November 1868, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangements are confirmed :—

Mr. James Robertson, 3rd Officer of the Amberwitch to be (substantive, *pro tem*) 2nd Officer of that vessel (as a temporary measure) from 16th August last, vice Martin, promoted.

Mr. John Green is appointed Acting Sub-Conductor in the Marine Storekeeper's Department from 23rd October 1869, vice Jacks, resigned.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has extended the leave of absence on medical certificate granted to R. T. Ried, Esquire, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Reporter of the High Court, on further medical certificate, from the 3rd of January 1870, till the 3rd of July 1870, and has appointed C. F. Ferran, Esquire, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, to continue to act as Reporter during the absence of the said R. T. Reid, Esquire, or till further orders.

Mr. J. Jardine, Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments, and Secretary to His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, is allowed leave of absence on urgent private affairs from November 13th till January 31st 1870.

Azum Wassoodew Gopall Soman, B.A., Mamlutdar of Sowda, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Khandeish district.

Captain G. F. Birdwood, Acting First Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. H. Scannel, Acting Second Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Khandeish, have passed the examination prescribed by Government Notification of 8th July 1868.

Mr. F. Gibbons is appointed City Magistrate of Kurrachee, with effect from the 15th June last.

Mr. E. H. Percival to act until further orders as Under-Secretary to Government in the Judicial, Political, and Educational Departments, and Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations. Mr. Percival received charge of the above offices from Mr. J. Jardine on the 13th instant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Pratt, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for fifteen months.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Azum Damodhur Vishwunath Dandekur, Mahalkury of Lanje, Talooka Rajapoor, in the Rutnagherry Collectorate, with the powers conferred on a Mamlutdar under Bombay Act V. of 1864.

Mr. W. R. Pratt, having returned to the Presidency on the 13th instant, the unexpired portion of the furlough for three years granted to him from the date of the sailing of the first Mail Steamer in November 1867 is cancelled.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon R. C. Thorp, M. D., received charge of the Civil Jail and Police Hospitals, and Registrarship of Marriages at Ahmednuggur, on the 8th instant, after office hours, from Surgeon A. N. E. Riddell.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Shamrao Jugonnath, in charge of the Bhewndy Dispensary, is transferred to the Punderpore Dispensary, and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pandoorung Gopal from Punderpore to the Bhewndy Dispensary.

Mr. Gerald S. V. Fitzgerald, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, availed himself of two months' privilege leave, from the 17th April to the 16th June 1869.

Lieutenant M. F. Coussmaker and Mr. G. Dobbie, Assistants Superintendent Revenue Survey, Mysore, and Lieutenant G. Coussmaker Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, Southern Maratha Country, have passed an examination in Canarese according to the higher standard.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. H. Unwin, appointed by the Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival in Bombay on the 8th instant.

The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by the Secretary of State for India members of Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported their arrival in Bombay on the 13th instant :—

Mr. J. E. Murphy, Mr. F. L. Charles, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Mr. J. H. Told, Mr. T. H. Leach, Mr. T H. Davies.

The undermentioned officers have been allowed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Covenanted.

Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, for three months on sick certificate.

Mr. E. P. Down, for three months on sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.

Dr. R. T. Reid, Reporter High Court, Bombay, for six months on sick certificate.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to their duties :—

Covenanted.

Mr. W. R. Pratt, Mr. E. H. Percival, and Mr. J. A. G. Duff, on expiration of leave.

Mr. A. H. Spry, on 24th October 1869.

Mr. A. Rogers, on 9th October 1869.

Mr. J. E. André, on 1st October 1869.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. J. P. Hughlings, Professor, Elphinstone College, on 3rd October 1869.

Mr. T. B. Curtis, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, on expiration of leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

In consequence of General Tremenheer's return to duty the following arrangemedts are ordered :—

Colonel W. Kendall, R.E., to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division.

Captain R. S Sellon, R.E., to revert to his substantive appointment, Executive Engineer, Poona Districts.

Major C. A. Goodfellow, R.E., V.C., to act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar.

Lieutenant F. J. Willans, R.E., is confirmed in the appointment of Executive Engineer, Deesa and Aboo.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mahadeva Govind Ranade, M.A., LL. B., assumed charge of his duties as Assistant Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College on the 25th October last.

Mr. J. P. Hughlings, B.A., resumed charge of his duties as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College on the 25th October last.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the title "Rao Bahadoor" on Mr. Pandoorung Dinnanathjee, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Commissary General of the Army, as a reward for long and meritorious service.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH NOVEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d.
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Glenroy	Adley	Mauritius Oct. 23.
	Bacchante	Jones	London, July 14.
	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Cochin, Nov. 13.
	John Bunyan	Stitch	Liverpool, July 22.
	Beann Uamha	McCann	Mauritius.

INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Bacchante, Captain Jones, from London, spoke the ship Chalmers and Flying Spur.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Langstone, Turnball, bound to Colombo.

Ship The Douglas, Pain, bound to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Lord Clyde, for Malabar Coast.

Steamer Taptee, for Cutch.

Steamer Eneu, for Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of Friday Nov. 12th has the following :—

Particulars of vessel previously announced—Ship Sparkhenoe, [B], J D Botler, Singapore, 30th September.

DEPARTURES—Ship Alnwick Castle and Barque Aleppo.

The Telegraph of Saturday Nov. 13th has the following : —

Particulars of vessels previously announced—Steamer Mongolia, [B], J S Castle, Suez 17th, Aden 23rd October, Galle 3rd, and Madras 7th November; Ship Ranee, [B], James Wilkie, Liverpool 12th July, and Calcutta Merchant, [Arab] Hajee Mahomed, Zanzibar 29th September ; Barques Lord Clyde, [B], Louis Murphy, Liverpool 12th July, and Annie Henderson, [B], W. R. Henderson, Rangoon 19th October.

DEPARTURES—Steamer Moulmein ; ship British Envoy, and barque Abergeldie.

Passengers per barque Annie Henderson—Mrs. Henderson and three children.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 20th Nov., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

Saturday ....Nov. 20 | Saturday ....Dec. 11
,, ...,, 27 | ,, ...,, 18
,, ...Dec. 4 | ,, ...,, 25

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 26th Nov., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday ....Nov. 26 | Friday ....Dec. 24
,, ...Dec. 10 |

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday ....Nov. 26 | Friday ....Dec. 24

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future, be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale ; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight ; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians ; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

MR. BARNARD begs to inform the MERCHANTS and BANKERS of Bombay of the ARRIVAL of his CARBONIZED PENS, and that they will shortly be submitted to their notice.

Bombay, 8th November, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BULKLEY—BLAKE—November 17th, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Rev. Henry Blunt, Chaplain, Harry Trevor Bulkley, Lieutenant Bombay Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Colonel R. Bulkley, Bombay Army, to Isabelle Griffin, only surviving daughter of Henry Blake, Esq., of Ryde, Isle of Wight.—No cards.

DEATH.

BALLJEE—November 14th, at his residence, Kalbadavie road, Aupoonnabai, wife of Balljee Crushnathjee, Head Clerk to Mr. Khunderao Morojee, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

GOMES—November 12th, at Bandel, Hooghly, Rev. Jose de St. Agostinho Gomes, late Prior of Bengal, aged 68 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869.

BOMBAY has been honoured for several days with the presence of two members of Parliament, Mr. Candlish and Captain Beaumont. They are understood to have sojourned some time in Constantinople and Egypt, on their voyage here, and in each locality to have sought diligently for information touching the sources of the outlay incurred before and during the Abyssinian War. It is a praiseworthy act in members of a powerful branch of the Imperial Legislature to spend their holidays in a search after truth ; and, while others of their colleagues are shooting or travelling for amusement, to hunt up game for next session. We believe Calcutta has also a member of the Commons, who, in similar fashion, scorns delights and lives laborious days. But our object in referring to the presence of these excellent gentlemen in Bombay is to correct a widely-spread misapprehension respecting their status and powers. It is currently believed that they have some authority, not possessed by Jack or Tom who, animated by public spirit, might also be inspired with a noble desire to obtain useful knowledge and to record the results of his inquiries in a note-book for future use. These two gentlemen, however, have no more authority than any other two gentlemen. They can have no credentials more authoritative than polite letters of introduction. They are members of Parliament ; they *were* members of a Select Committee to inquire into the cost of the Abyssinian Expedition. But as members of Parliament they have no function until Parliament meets again for the despatch of business; and the authority they had as members of the Select Committee ceased when the existence of the Committee ceased, that is when Parliament was prorogued. No Committee has any authority beyond the duration of the Session. It is only a Royal Commission which sits and inquires independently of Sessions of Parliament. There is no one who *can* or *could* confer any authority upon these gentlemen, except the executive, and they hold from the executive no commission. Hence, it follows that they are simple travellers in Bombay, pursuing with a public object private and personal inquiries ; just as a gentleman who had determined to write a book on the Abyssinian Expedition might naturally come to Bombay for materials. We have not a word to say against the enterprise so spiritedly undertaken by Mr. Candlish and Captain Beaumont. At least they will learn that Bombay Harbour is not "small," and will be in a position to enlighten Sir Stafford Northcote on that point. They may learn a great deal more if they make a good use of their time and carefully select trustworthy informants. But if they are not careful, no doubt they will take home full, but very curious note-books. They are men of sense, and will probably hear everything they can, and believe as much of it as seems reasonable ; but it may be questioned whether they will get more or better information in Bombay than they could have obtained in London. At all events the Government of Bombay has nothing to conceal.

LIEUTENANT GREENLAW, Staff Corps, has just been cashiered for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. One of the charges against him was, that, in June last, "he misappropriated to his own use public money amounting" to a certain number of rupees. Sir William Mansfield has remarked upon the finding of the General Court Martial, and we call attention to what he says about the charge we have cited :—

> "It appears to the Commander-in-Chief in India that the facts of the 1st instance of the 1st charge are sufficiently proved. But according to a late ruling of the Right Hon'ble the Judge Advocate General, in a similar case, the omission of any averment that the misappropriation was *dishonest or fraudulent* causes the first instance to be an insufficient charge of scandalous conduct."

Military law, therefore, requires that fraud should be proved, because it is possible that even public money may be misappropriated in error. Our readers will readily connect this carefulness of the law, as it affects soldiers, with the abolition of the safe[illegible] regards dealers in cotton. By the re[illegible] no allowance is made for the possibility of [illegible]stakes. Fraudulent and dishonest motives are no longer necessary ingredients of fraudulent and dishonest acts. Unconscious error, blundering, stupidity, ignorance, are made criminal. But if the law military requires proof of fraud, or only averment of fraud, to constitute fraud, surely the civil law should be equally regardful of the first principles of jurisprudence. Under the Cotton Frauds Act it is not necessary even to aver fraud; it is sufficient to prove certain facts without a glance at their origin. Yet one would think that it was more difficult to misappropriate public money without a guilty intention, than to mix, deteriorate, adulterate cotton. The contradiction we have signalized is flagrant.

THE politics of Europe, although transacted so far away from us, react on our fortunes, and the public men of India, who still retain a sense that they are the statesmen of a mighty empire, cannot be indifferent to the march of events and the characters of the foremost men in Europe. To all such we would commend an article in the *Edinburgh Review* upon the career of Count Bismark, since it is not only agreeable reading, but by far the ablest essay on that powerful person which has appeared in the English language. The German question, in its relation to France, Russia, and the East, not to speak of Germany itself, is the present centre of the larger European politics ; and it is desirable that an estimate, as near the truth as possible, should be formed not only of its probable influence on England and the East, but of the character of that man who has done so much to make the fortunes of Germany the centre of the fortunes of Europe. Roughly speaking, the common estimate of Bismark—that he is one of the ablest and at the same time most unscrupulous of men—is correct ; but the student of politics and character will desire to know something of the mode in which he works, of the play of his mind, of the evidence of ability, and of the kind of ability manifested by him—of his insight, foresight, growth, adaptibility, energy. Nowhere have we seen them better sketched than in the Edinburgh reviewer's masterly paper. The narrative of Bismark's action during the period preceding the war of 1866, and of his conduct in that eventful year is the more valuable part of the essay, but the glimpses of his early political life are essential to a correct understanding of his later and more brilliant career. He has what men call a mixed character—frank and reserved, daring and cautious ; strangely outspoken about his designs, yet tortuous, and not disdainful of dishonesty as a fine art when it seems needed for their execution ; ready to change his views on a change of facts or his perception of facts ; prompt to take advantage of circumstance ; driven forward by unflagging energy, yet able to wait with patience ; not exempt from serious errors of policy, yet swift to evade or repair or disavow them ; in short, a politician who applies to the gaining of his ends the principles of war. He seems to love power for its own sake, as well as for the ends to be achieved by its exercise, and to identify his great schemes for the aggrandizement of Prussia with his own ambition. He is one of the three men who have out-witted the Emperor Napoleon on his own field of reconstructing the European map ; and who succeeded, as Palmerston and Cavour had done before him, in using French ambition for the benefit of Europe. But it must be confessed that an insight into the maze of European politics, as afforded by the careers of Napoleon, Cavour, and Bismark, the three prime movers since the old arrangements went to pieces in 1848, does not exalt one's idea of the morality of *la haute politique*. In this respect there is really little change since the days of Philip Augustus and Louis XI., not to speak of later examples ; and despite the assurances of our friends who believe that we are on the threshhold of a peaceful and highly moral era, we cannot accept their predictions, or look for any alteration in the morality of statesmen or of kings.

THE Hon. Mr. Bellasis, who was to have been appointed Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, has, on second thoughts, reverted to his own appointment of Commissioner of Customs. It is notlikely, however, that he will hold it long, as it is understood that he will retire in a few months, when, we presume, Mr. Reid will return to a post he fills so well. On the probable early retirement of Mr. Hadow, the Revenue Commissionership Southern Division, we believe, will fall to Mr. Havelock.

THE services of Lieut. Colonel G. M. Price, Staff Corps, have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUT. C. B. HORSBURGH, General List Bengal Cavalry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT. R. M. CHAMBERS, Adjutant 5th Regiment N. I., has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificte, under rule 13th of the furlough regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN F. H. Segrave, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, Punch Mahal districts, has been granted furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, under rule 15th of the furlough regulations of 1868.

THE "Englishman" hears it stated that the Duke of Edinburgh is expected to arrive in Calcutta about the 20th December.

THE "Englishman" says the Punjab Tenancy Act is now before the Indian Council, and will probably be discussed with more equable temper and less party-spirit than it was in India.

THE top piece of sculpture was yesterday afternoon placed on the fountain at the Esplanade end of Church Gate Street. When the wooden barrier and other rubbish are cleared away, this elegant fountain will be a great ornament to the city.

THERE is to be a special meeting of the Calcutta Justices to consider the propriety of presenting an address to the Duke of Edinburgh, and probably also to consider what else should be done during his visit, so far as the city is concerned.

ACCORDING to the "Englishman" the consideration of the Furlough Rules of the Uncovenanted Service has been postponed until the return to town, of the Duke of Argyll, who was in attendance on Her Majesty at Balmoral when the Mail [of the 15th Oct.] left.

BY alterations which the Government of India have ordered in the dates of the march of corps to and from Calcutta in course of relief, the following force will be collected at Calcutta during the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh :—A and C Batteries, 16th Brigade Field Artillery ; 3rd Battery, 22nd Brigade Garrison Artillery ; 11th Bengal Lancers ; 2nd Battalion 19th, and the 26th, and 96th Foot ; the 2nd, 8th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 14th and 22nd Native Infantry.

TOONGAR.

APPENDED is a letter from Dr. A. Wright, Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 27th October 1869 :—

"Adverting to Government Resolution No. 1900 dated 12th May last, and subsequent correspondence, I have the honor to state that Hospital Assistant F. A. Serpes, who was deputed to the Toongar Hill to register the rain-fall and note the prevailing winds and average temperature, arrived there on the 9th June, and having made the necessary arrangements, according to instructions received by him from the Collector of Tanna, he commenced work at once.

"From the monthly returns sent in by Mr. Serpes the following summary is tabulated :—

Month.	Total Rain-fall.			Mean Temperature.			
	North.	South.	Centre.	At Sun-rise.	At 10 A. M.	At 4 P. M.	At 10 P. M.
	In.	In.	In.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.
June, from 9th	16	15¼	15½	73	77	78	73
July	69	65	66	73	74	74	73
August	29	29	29	72	74	73	72
September	28	27	27	71	73	73	70
October (up to 17th)	7	7	7	75	75	76	78

DIRECTION OF WIND.

June, from 9th, generally south-west.
July, generally south-west.
August, generally south-west.
September, generally south-west.
October, (up to 17th), south-west and north-east.

REMARKS.

June, from 9th, weather foggy, with occasional squalls.
July, weather foggy, with heavy rains and squalls.
August, weather foggy, with occasional squalls.
September, weather continuously foggy.
October, (up to 17th), weather foggy, in the beginning of the month.

"The total rain-fall for the season may be put down as 150 inches ; but it must be recollected that the monsoon of this year has been unusually heavy in all parts of the country, and, compared with the fall recorded in 1866, shows an excess of nearly 67 inches, the total registered fall in that year having been only 83 inches. The present heavy fall must, therefore, I am of opinion, be looked upon as exceptional.

"I beg to add that the season having closed, I directed the Hospital Assistant's return to Bombay on the 15th instant.

"In conclusion, I beg to state that observations, have now been carried out at Toongar Hill through the monsoon of 1866, and resumed in the hot weather of 1867, and again recorded in the monsoon of 1869. From the data collected, I am of opinion that there can be no objection to a limited trial of the hill as a Sanatarium. No solitary observations or enquiries are, however, much to be relied on in deciding as to the salubrity and consequent fitness of any place as a sanitary resort."

THE GAEKWAR AS A REFORMER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, 16TH NOVEMBER.

I HAVE much pleasure to furnish you with a detailed and faithful account of the further progress of the Widow Marriage Cause at the Court of His Highness the Gaekwar Maharaja.

It has already been intimated that invitations had been sent to the promoters of Widow Marriage at Bombay to come over to Baroda and discuss its legality, according to Hindu Law, with the Shastris at His Highness's Capital. In accordance with this invitation, a party of about 15 gentlemen, including such influential and learned persons as, Messrs. Vishnu Purshuram Shastree Pandit, Mahadew Govind Ranade, M.A., L.L.B., Balajee Pandoorung, Waman Abaji Modak, B. A., Vittal Narayen Pethak, M.A., Junardun Sakaram Gadgil, B.A., Venayak Trimbuck Gole, Balaji Narayen Kalatkar, and some Shastrees, unacquainted with English, started for Baroda on behalf of the Widow Marriage Association. Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmook came from Ahmedabad to join the Bombay party. All assembled at Baroda by Sunday, the 15th inst., and, in the afternoon, they proceeded to see His Highness and the Divan at Makarpoora, His Highness' residence. After the formal introduction of the gentlemen composing the party, His Highness at once expressed to Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari that he was ready to act as the party desired. It deserves to be mentioned, without flattery, that His Highness is extremely affable, and in his conversation with his guests keeps aside the pomp of his high station and converses as freely if he were one of their own rank. He offered to call the Shastris of his Court on Wednesday the 17th and bring them to a face to face discussion with the Bombay party, at his palace, under his own supervision. He was to be personally present with the Divan Saheb and Senapati Saheb. His Highness, however, insisted that Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari Deshmookh should be present at the discussion as he was the principal person concerned in the Baroda movement. This was a difficulty, as Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao cannot get leave for some time. It was then proposed that the discussion should take place during the next Christmas holidays, when most of the friends of the Widow Marriage Cause could afford to proceed to and stay for some days at Baroda. His Highness said that the party might consult their own convenience, and that for himself, he was ready to act up to their resolution. After this, Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao and his friends were left for an hour to themselves to arrive at some resolution. At the end of it, when the party met His Highness again, His Highness himself suggested a plan which was most satisfactory and fair to both sides. As the discussion was to be a written one, even if the two parties came face to face, it was suggested by His Highness that written questions should be given by the Bombay party, which His Highness would get the Baroda Shastris to answer. These answers would be sent to Bombay, through Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Hari, a copy being filed in the Baroda Duftur. The Bombay party might then have their own written say on the answers, and after the receipt of the papers back at Baroda, the Shastris of the place might give their rejoinder. In this manner the whole ground should be prepared by writing, and in the Christmas Holidays both parties should meet at Makarpoora and have their own exponents of the written statements ; neutrals to be named on both sides to pronounce an opinion on the merits of the discussion, and His Highness, himself, with the Divan Saheb and Senapati Saheb, to be present at the conference and pronounce decision in accordance with the result of the discussion on its merits. The suggestion and plan of His Highness being most fair and just, was readily assented to, and it was decided to give the written questions next day. After this, His Highness went into some shastrical points, on which questions are usually raised. He asked whether there were clear authorities for Widow Marriage after Suptapadi, and what ritual was to be made use of at the second marriage, who was to give away the girl and how the *patria potestas* of the father over the girl revived at the death of her husband when he (the father) had once given her away ? He was satisfied on all these points by Mr. Vishnu Pursharam Shastree Pandit and others, and it must be confessed that the intelligence in questioning and the quickness of comprehension, displayed in understanding the answers, would have done credit even to an intelligent and learned Brahmin. I hope the Bombay party, themselves, will bear witness to the truth of this remark. His Highness had the frankness to express again and again that he was already "twelve annas," that is seventy-five per cent., for Widow Marriage, that he could not see why little girls who never knew what husband was should be doomed to perpetual widowhood, that it was the duty of Kings to look to the happiness of females as well as of males, and that as to God, he was called in Arabic "Khuda Almen"—that is the God of *all*, not only of Mussulmans, or of males or of females,—and that his laws would not sanction the prohibition of Widow Marriage.

The above interview lasted for more than four hours, at the end of which His Highness rose up highly satisfied. His Highness insisted on entertaining the whole party at supper, for which he issued orders forthwith. After supper the party saw the Divan Saheb, when an equally agreeable conversation took place for about an hour. The whole party then returned to Baroda from Makarpoora.

Next day (Monday the 16th), written questions were officially submitted to His Highness by the Bombay party, and His Highness, after hearing them read, there and then ordered the same to be officially forwarded to the ecclesiastical officer of the Court for the replies of the Shastris and required the original replies to be brought to himself after keeping an office copy. The questions relate to three subjects; viz., Widow Marriage, Early Marriage and Foreign Travel.

I hope the above account will interest your readers and the public, and will encourage lovers of progress and justice. I have given simple facts, scrupulously abstaining from any reflections, except in one or two places, where it would have been sheer injustice to His Highness not to do so. The public may draw their own inferences. All I feel it my duty to do is to furnish a faithful account of this important interview to the public.

Some of the Bombay party returned on Monday and the rest on Tuesday. Rao Bahadoor Bholanath Sarabhai and Mr. Khanderao Chimonrao Bedarkur, L. L. B., have come to Baroda on the same mission.

HYDRABAD RACES.

THIRD DAY.

NAWAB'S PLATE.

Nicholas	1

ARAB HANDICAP.

Nicholas	1
The Aga	2
Miskeen	3

Time—2.58.

A "HINT" FOR SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A good deal of discussion is going on at present in the Bengal presidency relative to the preservation of game, and feeling (as all sportsmen must) a great interest in the subject, I venture to make a few suggestions, which I should like to see adopted on the Bombay side, and which, if properly in force, would tend greatly to increase the present amount of game and be otherwise conducive to sport.

Although from the open nature of the country, the right of shooting over certain grounds cannot be properly defined, there is no reason whatever why a "*close season*" should not be fixed by law ; by which means the present indiscriminate slaughter of all game, no matter of what age, condition, or sex, would be put a stop to. In fixing this period there should of course be an exception in the case of all animals of the feline tribe, bears, hog, bison, &c., and any other animals which, if allowed to increase, would be injurious to life or property, but neilghai, sambur, deer of all kinds, and every description of feathered game should be protected from slaughter during certain months of the year ; the proper time for which should be fixed by a committee of gentlemen specially selected for their knowledge of shikar and of animal life in the jungle.

Except in Gujerat, Kattiawar, and Rajpootana (where game is more plentiful than in other parts of the Bombay presidency) duck, snipe and quail at present have no chance. No sooner does the cold season begin, than energetic sportsmen are out all over the country, and these unfortunate birds are in many cases barely allowed to settle, after their flight from colder climes, before they are shot down ; and when thus killed it is hardly necessary to observe that, except for the mere pleasure of having shot the first birds of the season, they are out of condition and unfit for the table.

There are several other ways, also, in which game is destroyed out of season, all of which might easily be prevented. Netting is carried on to an alarming extent almost all over India, and thousands of birds are in this manner destroyed at all times of the year. With the large quantity of game India could produce if properly looked after, netting might be allowed to supply the wants of those who do not care for shooting, but the permission should only be accorded under stringent rules and to a very limited extent—under heavy payment. I believe, however, the chief cause of the present scarcity of game all over India arises from the indiscriminate license (without any payment) to villagers to keep guns; and from no proper supervision being exercised with a view to keeping the numbers of these so-called shikarees within proper bounds by those who have authority to grant these licenses.

There is scarcely a village in any district in which three or four old muskets or matchlocks are not to be found, the possessors of which grossly abuse the privilege accorded to them by shooting down everything that comes within their reach, no matter at what time of the year.

A few years ago the military authorities, with a praiseworthy view of affording a healthy outdoor amusement to the British soldier, gave permission for the issue of unserviceable Enfield rifles to soldiers of approved character for sporting purposes. If the remedy which I am about to propose were adopted among all classes of Europeans and natives, there would then be no objection to any number of soldiers having muskets, but under the present system it is almost incredible the quantity of game that they manage to kill within a year on the principle that "all is fish that comes to their net."

Now, in addition to a "close season," I would suggest that no one be allowed to use a gun for sporting purposes without a game certificate similar to what is issued in England. For "sahib logue" the cost should be the same as is paid in England for a certificate to shoot all game ; and for European soldiers and natives in general the price paid for a gamekeeper's certificate would be sufficient.

The duties of seeing that no one shot game without a license, or out of season, should be carefully exercised by the police, and the penalties for infringing the laws should be strictly enforced.

In the present "hard up" condition of the Indian finances this tax would in itself produce a very considerable addition to the revenue, and I venture to assert that, however much natives might dislike this call upon their pockets, all sportsmen at heart would gladly pay the small sum yearly that would be requisite to ensure the preservation of game and to prevent the wholesale destruction out of season that now goes on.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that these few remarks may induce others to come forward, and that with the assistance of the press the subject will bring itself to the notice of our legislators. Our present Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, is a good sportsman himself, and would, I am sure, gladly take in hand any measure which would conduce to the increase of game ; and last, but not least, the unfortunate victims would thank us if they only knew that steps were being taken to render them safe from oppression, at all events for a few short weeks in each year.—Yours, &c., A LOVER OF SPORT.

The Districts, "Collectorabad," 16th November.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE reached Calcutta by the early morning train of yesterday (Nov. 14.) It has been thought in some quarters that his advent would be the signal for another revision of the finances, and for a fresh discovery that the deficit has been over-estimated, just as in March last it was under-estimated. But Sir Richard is too wise a man to quarrel with what is done, and too thorough a statesman to divide the Council on questions in which a personal element must of necessity largely prevail. We have no authority for saying that the Finance Minister accepts the revolution worked in his budget during his absence, but we believe that those who count on his non-acceptance of the results arrived at by the Viceroy, and who look forward to fierce discussions in the Council on financial questions, will find they have mistaken the man, as much as the real position of affairs. Our reason for this belief is, that any new revision of the budget would seriously interfere with the preparation of that statement of affairs which it will be Sir Richard Temple's duty to lay before the country at the end of the current financial year. That statement, too, will furnish him with the best of all opportunties for reviewing the financial proceedings of the Government during the year, and, if need be, of defending his reputation or his measures.—*Englishman*, Nov. 15.

BURMAH.

THE Burmah papers are anxiously awaiting the result of the memorial aginst the rice duty from the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce. The Chief Commissioner, General Fytche, is fully alive to the immense importance of the subject, and, from what he has written in his last annual report, there can be no doubt of the support he would lend the memorial. Entrusted with the administration of a rich and fertile province, which year by year, since it came under British rule, has advanced in prosperity with a swiftness which the most forward of the colonies only can equal, General Fytche has the wisdom to perceive that any blow sent home against the chief of its staples must have the most pernicious effect on its future. He has, therefore, wisely drawn attention to the state of the rice trade, and made the cause of the Government in the province that of the merchants and peasantry. It only remains for the Supreme Government to deal boldly and wisely with this question ; wisely in making a concession in time to be of real service, and boldly in breaking loose from the trammels of precedent and red-tape.

The Treaty Courts are working well at Mandalay, where the King has shown a marked partiality for Captain Strover, just as he did for Major Sladen, and just as he will for Major MacMahon. The steamer Colonel Fytche, it is said, will take up the regular duty of keeping open the communications between Mandalay and Bhanmo. The King is now represented as being greatly influenced by his Conservator of Forests, Dr. Marfels, and to be sincerely anxious to carry out the treaty. There is, however, a very grave screw loose as matters at present stand, owing to the peculiar advantages which Burmese law affords the debtor. The Government of India has extended to Burmah the rule obtaining in the case of native States, that decrees of English Courts are only to be executed through the Courts of the States concerned. This rule carried out in Burmah will amount to giving debtors against whom the mixed Courts may pronounce decrees a practical exemption from the claims of their creditors. The Burmese law will not permit the seizure of a debtor's property, and it will permit him to be imprisoned by deputy. The question here involved is a strange as well as a delicate one, and, meanwhile, in order to secure the advantages of the Burmese law, many foreign residents of Mandalay have removed their names from the list of registered British subjects. —*Englishman*, Nov. 15.

INDIAN FINANCES.

WE hear from England that the state of the Indian finances is attracting a good deal of attention both in and out of the India Office. It is thought that the Government is drifting into the old ways, and that notwithstanding new taxes and the extraordinary expansion of the revenue, the expenditure must be increasing so as to cause the deficit to become more terrible year after year. Whatever may be the causes, it is openly declared that it is most discreditable to the Financial Department that, the budget promises should be so constantly and so regularly falsified by the actual results. This, it is remarked, is beyond all things strange after the pains bestowed and the money expended in improving the system of keeping the accounts in India. The fact appears to be that no faith is placed in the so-called improvement of accounts, and an anecdote current in the India Office may show how the wind blows, whether absolutely true or not, though our correspondent ventures to vouch for it. When Mr. Foster returned from India he was introduced to Mr. Thoby Prinsep, the vice-president of the Council, as the gentleman who had put the financial system of India in order. "Well, sir," asks Mr. Prinsep, "what did you do with the *Jumma Wasil-bakee*." "What's that," exclaimed the astonished Foster. "Agh! said Mr. Prinsep, "you are a pretty fellow to have attempted to put our finance accounts in order, when you do not know what *Jumma Wasil-bakee* means!"—*Englishman*, Nov. 15.

BOMBAY.

THE HON'BLE JUSTICES WARDEN AND LLOYD, who proceeded on a tour to Calcutta last month, are expected here in a day or two.

THE SHIP GLENROY, Captain Adley, arrived yesterday, from Mauritius, with the following passengers :— Captain Toker and Mr. Toker.

RULES prescribing the duties of purveyors of regimental hospitals under this presidency are published in yesterday's official *Gazette*.

THE APPARAO LIBRARY, in the Raipore zillah, will, says a native paper, be opened shortly. About Rs. 5,000 has been set apart for the erection of a suitable building for the library.

THE inhabitants of the town of Wyrag, talooka Barsee, Sholapore collectorate, being desirous that taxes should be imposed for municipal purposes, Act No. XXVI. of 1850 will be in force there from the 1st January 1870.

THE STEAMER GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, from Cochin, arrived yesterday with the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. Leathes, Miss Coswell, Captain McGillivray, and fifty deck passengers.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 47,06,894, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 1,82,454 ; of the total, Rs. 46,54,000 belonged to the Currency Department.

MR. GOPALRAO HURRY DESHMOOKH, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Amednuggur, gets credit from a vernacular paper for instigating His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda to take a lively interest in the widow remarriage question.

AN ENTERPRISING PARSEE.—A native contemporary praises a Parsee tradesman for his enterprise in going to Suez to be present on the occasion of the opening of the Canal with some articles of merchandise of Bombay manufacture. The merchandise consists of ivory and other work.

HIGH COURT BUSINESS.—The High Court Original Side re-assembled for business yesterday. Sir Charles Sargent was the only Judge sitting. The Chief Justice will sit on and after Monday first. Mr. Justice Westropp will preside over the Criminal Sessions, which commence to-morrow.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND COMPANY.—The rates of the Elphinstone Land Company's shares have been falling, owing to a rumour circulated by speculators to the effect that Government are not to purchase the Company's property after all. In consequence of this rumour some of the shareholders are in great anxiety.—*Jami-Jamshed*.

THE LATE MR. GOMES.—We are asked to state that on Sunday next, at 5 P.M., an Exequies will take place in the Cavel Church of Nossa Senhora de Saude for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. F. L. Gomes, a representative in the Portuguese Chamber of Duputies. The funeral oration will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Pinto, of N. S. de Gloria, Mazagon.

ALIMONY.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Connon, Shaik Cassum was charged, at the instance of his wife, Fatma, with neglecting to pay her a monthly allowance of ten rupees, now overdue for the month of September, for her maintenance. Defendant's name was called out three times, and, nobody answering, the Magistrate ordered a warrant to issue for his apprehension.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Rutnagherry collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st October, we learn that there was little rain throughout the collectorate. The reaping of the crops was being vigorously carried on. The hemp was in good condition. In the Bankote petta the warree and late rice crops were reported to have been slightly attacked with insects. Cattle disease and small-pox prevailed to a slight extent in almost all the talookas.

RAILWAY STATION AT WOODWARA.—We understand that it has been arranged to erect a station in connection with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company at Motiwara near Woodwara. Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, the carting agent of the Company, has placed at the disposal of the Company a sum of about Rs. 15,000 to construct a pucka road from Motiwara to Woodwara, a distance of five or seven miles. This will no doubt give great facilities to native passengers, particularly to Parsees, who very often go to Woodwara to worship in the fire-temple there.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE PEONS OF MESSRS. BADHAM & Co.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Balloo Mahadoo, Appa Wittull, and Dewjee Balloo, peons in the service of Messrs. Badham & Co., were again charged with stealing some scarfs, of the value of Rs. 474, the property of the firm ; and Maroo Dharsey, hawker, and Cullian Dharsey, furniture shopkeeper, with receiving the said property, knowing it to be stolen. Mr. Leathes, solicitor, appeared for the last two prisoners, whom the Magistrate now discharged for want of evidence. The peons were remanded to jail till to-morrow (Saturday).

THE CURRENCY.—The following shows the amount of each kind of currency note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 15th November, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 7th November :—

			15th Nov.		7th Nov.
Rs.	10 Note	Rs.	29,78,150	Rs.	29,01,700
Rs.	20 ,,	Rs.	17,49,700	Rs.	16,43,000
Rs.	50 ,,	Rs.	23,45,050	Rs.	23,18,650
Rs.	100 ,,	Rs.	55,83,400	Rs.	54,21,400
Rs.	500 ,,	Rs.	19,52,000	Rs.	19,61,000
Rs.	1,000 ,,	Rs.	2,98,24,000	Rs.	3,00,11,000
	Total	Rs.	4,44,33,200	Rs.	4,42,86,750

MEDICAL SUBORDINATES.—The following decision of the Government of India is published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* :—" Whenever a medical subordinate, whether hospital apprentice, or of any other grade, is appointed to act in a higher grade, he is entitled to the pay of such grade. But such promotion should only be made by competent authority, and on a direct recommendation from the head of the branch of the department (British or Indian) under which the subordinate is serving, and be confirmed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in General Orders before any extra allowances are admitted."

INSOLVENTS.—The following persons have presented petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying for the benefit of Act Eleventh Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—Joaquim Rozario Dias, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile ; Bhugwandas Gungaram, a broker ; Wagjee Dewjee, unemployed ; Soolamon Adum, lately carried on business as plumber, under the name of Adum Soolamon ; Juggonnath Runsordjee, an English writer ; Memon Noor Mahomed Hamed, a dealer in timber ; Cuppoorchund Kewalchund, a broker ; Pandurang Rowjee, a contractor ; Cassinath Wittoba, at present unemployed ; Foondajee Meyajee, a butcher ; Babajee Gunesh, a Marathi writer ; Damjee Mooljee, lately a grain-dealer ; Shaik Esmail bin Shaik Ahmed Vartay, alias Shail. Mahomed Zowlekur, unemployed : Lewis Francis Viegas, an English writer ; Memon Suchoo Ellias, a dealer in cloth.

ARBITRARY CONDUCT OF TWO RAILWAY OFFICERS.—On Mondaylast, Mr. Nana Morojee was engaged the greater part of the day in the investigation of a case, in which Bhasker Balkrishna, a clerk in the office of Messrs. A. C. Gumpert and Co., charged Mr. J. Tritsch, a railway contractor, Mr. P. Sullivan, a railway guard, and a railway police peon No. 108, with assault and criminal force. Mr. Atmaram Juggonath, pleader, appeared for complainant. It appeared, from the complainant's evidence, that on the evening of Tuesday, the 2nd inst.,

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when the 4-15 P.M. train arrived at the Dadur station, he took his seat in a second-class compartment, being the holder of a second-class pass. He was told by the guard Sullivan to get out of the carriage. He asked the reason, when Sullivan alleged it was "reserved," to which complainant replied that he did not see any board to that effect. However, on being addressed more politely, he did come out, and the guard put him into another compartment, where there were several native gentlemen and two ladies seated. At this time Mr. Tritsch, who was travelling by the same train in a first-class carriage, came up and asked the guard to remove the complainant, saying, "It was a shame that natives should insult by not obeying the orders of a European guard." Mr. Tritsch and the guard then both ordered the complainant to come out. He refused, whereupon the station master was asked to bring him out. The station master declined to do so, saying he had not seen complainant commit any fault, and that he coul not turn him out. The defendants said, "If you don't do it, we shall;" and they called the police peon; who, after some hesitation, laid his hands on the complainant, who was thus compelled to leave the carriage. Complainant reported the circumstance to the station master, who said, "I have not turned you out, you may get in again if you like." So saying, he opened the door of the same compartment and complainant proceeded to take his seat, but he was prevented by the two Europeans. Mr. Tritsch thrust him back and tore his coat, and Mr. Sullivan pushed him away from the carriage and whistled the starting signal. The train moved off and the defendants got into the last brake-van, leaving the complainant behind. The Magistrate, in dismissing the policeman, remarked that his conduct was excusable, as he had been urged by the two European gentlemen, who, the policeman thought, could not be disobeyed. He further remarked that the conduct of Mr. Tritsch and Mr. Sullivan was highly improper, and being satisfied with the evidence he convicted them of both the charges, and sentenced them to pay a fine of ten rupees each, ordering Rs. 15 therefrom to be given to complainant.

WE understand that the kharbarree of the Punth Suchew of Bhore, Mr. Mahadewrow Ramchunder, is about to resign his appointment.—*Poona Observer*, Nov. 18.

WE understand that an enterprising European firm in Bombay is about to run a steamboat fortnightly from February next between Bombay and Mahar. The charges, it is said, will be thirty rupees for a first class passenger, two rupees for a servant, and luggage one rupee per maund.—*Ibid.*

AN escort from the 3rd Light Cavalry, consisting of one duffedar, two naiques, and twenty-six troopers, under the command of a native officer, has been ordered to proceed to Bombay, so as to be there by the 26th instant, for escort and orderly duty with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—*Ibid.*

IN our last issue we stated that Gannoo Narrulwalla, and one of his accomplices, named Narrain, were captured, and placed in custody. The latter has since made his escape. It is said that this individual was in possession of a portion of the stolen property. We hear that some of the police have been suspended.—*Ibid.*

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief will, we understand, leave Mahableshwur on the 24th instant, and will then proceed to Bombay, where the army head-quarters will be established from the 26th idem. His Excellency will be accompanied by the Adjutant, Quarter Master, and Judge Advocate Generals of the Army.—*Ibid.*

THE ACCIDENT TO COL. MCLEOD.—Our Mahableshwur correspondent writes as follows regarding the accident to Colonel McLeod:—"Colonel McLeod, of the 2nd Grenadiers, was brought in here last Saturday night from the Kilghur Ghaut, where he was thrown from his horse and sustained severe injuries, and to-day (Tuesday) I hear the doctors have been obliged to amputate his left arm."—*Ibid.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 16th November, was 308, being an increase of 50 as compared with the preceding week, 27 more than the total of the week ending 17th November 1868, and 6 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 50 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accident & Violence.	Unknown Causes.	Total exclusive of still-born.	Total of reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	10	2
Esplanade	7,869	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Market	75,402	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	18	13
Mandwee	41,152	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	11	...
Chuckla	41,442	...	...	...	8	18	...	...	26	...
Oomberkharee	63,020	...	...	...	8	19	...	...	27	2
Dongree	60,259	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	10	8
Dhobeetalao	71,795	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	16	4
Phunusware	22,529	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	...	...	4	18	...	...	22	...
Kharatalao	23,454	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	10	8
Koombarwara	23,085	...	...	1	5	8	...	...	14	8
Khetwaree	29,177	...	...	...	6	9	...	...	15	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	...	...	6	5	...	...	11	...
Chaoputee	6,184	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	4	1
Walkeshwur	16,094	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	1
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	7	1
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	1
Kamatheepoora	81,675	...	...	...	20	21	3	...	44	...
Parel	7,002	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	11	...
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Seo	12,078	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Mahim	19,459	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	10	...
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Harbour	32,582	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	5	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	1	13	...
Bombay	816,562	...	...	1	111	190	5	1	308	50
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		11	3	2	177	114	6	1	314	...

The following statement shows the number of death in the different races or castes:—

Race or Caste.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accidents and Violence.	Unknown Causes.	Total, ex. of Still-born.	Total Reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	...	...	...	3	11	...	...	14	1
Brahmin	...	...	...	3	9	...	...	12	2
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	4	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	...	...	1	59	76	3	...	139	18
Hindoo out-caste	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	16	2
Mussulman	...	...	...	29	59	1	...	89	11
Parsee	...	...	...	3	10	...	...	13	18
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native-Christian	...	...	...	4	5	1	...	10	2
Indo-European	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
European	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Negro-African	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	7	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Total	...	...	1	111	190	5	1	308	50
Corresponding week 1868	14	5	4	118	135	4	1	281	84

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—18TH NOV.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

DOSABHOY RUTTONJEE COLAH vs. BOMONJEE DOSABHOY.

The action was to recover Rs. 855, amonnt due by defendant to plaintiff for a brougham sold by former for the latter. It was intimated to the court that the case had been settled by the respective parties by agreement before hearing. Case struck off the list.

PRUSHOTUM PITTAMBER vs. MOOLCHUND MOOLLA, TRADING IN BOMBAY BY MEANS OF HIS MOONIM, CALLOO CUPOOR.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy Vakil appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff appeared in person.

This was an action to recover Rs. 631, being the amount of money lent and advanced, &c.

The Court, on the evidence, came to the conclusion that the cause of action arose at Dhollera, and therefore struck off the case for want of jurisdiction.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 18th, 12-10 A.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah. Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates, from Great Britain, via Turkey, 7th Nov., 1-45 P.M.; via Russia, Service, 12th Nov., 11-3 P.M. Private, 5th Nov., 3-50 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th November is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 15	0 1
" Calcutta	8 55	1 5
" Madras	4 47	0 41

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Manuel DeSouza, pensioner, from Compta.
For Merwanjee Heerajee, from Jowrah.
For Kursondass, Homajee Street, from London.
For Amertheen, Minty Bazar, from Bangalore.
For Cowseedass Chethurbujoodass, care of Baloojee Teress, from Madras.
For Vepanjee Hartany, from Calicut.
For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.
For P. Pout, from Calcutta.
For Lieut. Westmacott, Byculla Club, from Baroda.
For Havelock, Byculla, from Nagpore.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTIONS.

AT the Fort Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Magistrate disposed of a large number of prosecutions, brought by the Municipal Commissioner, on account of defendants, not having removed nuisances. In one of these cases, Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee Wadia was charged with having failed to comply with the orders of the Municipal Commissioner to cleanse a property at Breach Candy, of which he was the owner.

Mr. Hurrell appeared for the defendant, and complained that the summons had not been served in the proper manner, having only been given to a servant, on that morning. Mr. Hormusjee Bomonjee was as well known in Bombay as anyone; the Hormusjee Bomonjee Fire Temple was well-known, and the gentleman himself gave evidence the other day, before the Magistrate as to the customs of the Parsees. This prosecution was brought by the Municipal Commissioner, and under the Act, it was his (the Commissioner's) duty to see that the summonses were served on the proper persons.

Mr. West, Municipal Inspector, said that Mr. Hormusjee had sent his sepoy and had accepted the summons. There was a prosecution also against Mr. Jamsetjee, his brother, but Mr. Jamsetjee's sepoy did not accept the summons.

Mr. Hurrell—Well if you are to speak you had better go into the box, and swear to that. You are speaking out of book. You are not an advocate and you must give evidence, not make a speech.

Mr. Hopkins, Municipal Inspector, said that in the absence of proof he would postpone the case.

Mr. Hurrell—You are not a judge to postpone the case. Really, you are talking rather largely for Municipal officers.

Mr. West remarked that if his worship would wait till Mr. Brunton came, he would settle the case.

Mr. Hurrell—Mr. Brunton is not an advocate nor a judge.

Mr. West said that Mr. Brunton had, that morning, visited the place and found it clean, and therefore the case would be withdrawn.

The Magistrate, in reply to Mr. Hurrell, said the Municipal Commissioner was not bound to know every house proprietor. No doubt, if the thing had been brought to the Commissioner's personal notice he would soon have learned who Mr. Hormusjee was. The object of the Act was not to have people brought there with a view to being fined, but to provide for the city of Bombay being kept clean, and he had no doubt if Mr. Hormusjee had any of the public spirit of his father he would do so without any summons. He would adjourn the case for a week.

Mr. West said the cause of the case was that the people living in the house, had taken out the very worst kind of filth, that from a drain, and had left it exposed. It had not been disinfected, and it gave out a very nasty stench.

Mr. Hurrell—Don't you think the proper course would be to summon the occupiers.

Mr. West—There are about 150 of them, possibly, and there would be some difficulty in getting all these.

Mr. Hurrell—But bring the whole of them.

The Magistrate remarked that that might be a difficult matter, but the Act permitted that the owner should be summoned, and the proprietor was generally worth something.

Mr Hurrell said, the tenants were surely worth something, and their goods and chattels could all be seized. If a man was to be brought into Court every time his tenant left a little dirt on the premises, people must very soon give up owning property in Bombay.

The Magistrate—Well, the Act goes that way.

Mr. Hurrell remarked that if the case were postponed the defendant would have to appear again or else he would be guilty of contempt of Court.

The Magistrate replied that that would be unnecessary if the place were cleaned.

The case was then withdrawn.

Mr. West asked that Mr. Hormusjee would tell his brother to repair a pipe near the property. Both brothers denied being the proprietor, and unless the repairs were made both would have to be brought up.

Mr. Hurrell said he had no doubt the matter would be put right.

A GOOD IDEA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Why is there no Tax on Dogs? People are inflicted here with all sorts of Taxes falling heavily upon the poor, and here is an income ready found and which can never affect the real poor, and no advantage is taken of it.

I am surrounded by dogs, kept by Parsees; some of them having no less than 10 all to themselves. You can imagine the nights I pass, now that it is always moonlight, and those animals barking at the moon the whole night long! What dreams! What nightmares!

If some people like dogs, why, let them indulge in their fancy, but also, as it is a grievous annoyance to their neighbours, let them pay for their fancy.

May I, however, suggest for the justice of the tax, that they should be rated by their value, in this way:—A pucka bull-dog or shikkaree to be taxed much less than a downright pariah; the first being evidently useful and the others a mere nuisance.

Once this tax introduced, fellow-sufferers may be sure to see a good many more dogs at

PINJRAPOLE.

Bombay, 18th Nov.

EGUTPOORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Preferring a secluded quiet life to a noisy one, I came to this solitary place and took up my abode here in May last, when, I may say, I was in tolerably good health without the least symptoms of disease in me; but as the monsoon set in I gradually got unwell, and have never since enjoyed perfect health. It was not until then I thought of the necessity of looking out for medical aid, and on enquiry I found the only medical man at the place was an apothecary attached to the railway. I applied to him, he visited me, but I was surprised to find that, as a medical man, he could make nothing of my ailment, though I described to him all I felt and suffered, to make it as clear as possible for him. Yet he could make out nothing, and would do nothing to effect a cure, or to allay my bitter sufferings, and left me to linger under the malady without taking further notice.

It is now nearly three months I am thus suffering without medical aid. I am so weak that I can hardly walk and am wholly confined to my bed. That makes it impossible now, in my present state, to be removed from this place to another. Several have suffered in a similar way and died for want of timely medical aid. The want of proper medical aid is, indeed, sadly felt here by all the Europeans—particularly those who have families. And there are no less than two hundred Europeans at present here, employed on the G. I. P. Railway. Will you, therefore, Mr. Editor, in pity do us the favour to advocate that something may be done ere long for the suffering sick here, to afford medical aid, and to render our lives safe in a place like this.—Yours, &c., A NEGLECTED SICK EUROPEAN.

Egutpoora, 18th November.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18TH NOVEMBER.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—John Smith and fourteen other seamen of the British ship Sir John Lawrence were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoners expressed their willingness to return to their work, and were accordingly ordered to be sent on board.—Peter Johnson, a seaman of the ship Louisa, was charged with a similar offence, and was ordered to be sent on board.

STRIPES.—Hurry Kanjee was sentenced to receive ten stripes, for stealing a piece of white cloth belonging to Abdool Anunda.—Goolam Hoossein Lallmeeya and another were charged with stealing sundry articles belonging to Khalkapursad Cunnialal, and were sentenced to receive ten stripes.

LETTER FROM MR. THOMAS CARLYLE.—The *American Scotsman*, published in New York, prints the following letter from Mr. Carlyle to an author who had sent him a pamphlet entitled "The Temple of Isis:"—"Chelsea, London, Jan. 19, 1869.—Dear Sir,—At last I received your pamphlet:—and have read it with what attention and appreciation I could bestow. Considerable faculties of mind are manifested in it; powers of intellect, of imagination; a serious earnest character; here and there a tone of sombre eloquence, and vestiges of real literary skill. But my constant regret was, and is, to see such powers operating in a field palpably chaotic, and lying beyond the limits of man's intelligence. These are not thoughts which you give; they are huge gaunt vacant dreams, for ever incapable, by nature, of being either affirmed or denied. My clear advice, therefore, would be, Give up all that; refuse to employ your intellect on things where no intellect can avail; to sow good seeds on realms of mere cloud and shadow. The highest intellect which issues in no certainty has completely failed. The world of practice and fact is the true arena for its inhabitants; wide enough for any or for all intellects of men; and never lay more encumbered with sordid darkness and pernicious delusions than even now. Real intellect might write with advantage on such things; better still, perhaps, it might remain silent, and bend its whole force on illuminating one's own poor path in such a wilderness; on more and more clearly ascertaining, for at least one earnest man, What to do, and How to do it. Probably you will not adopt this advice, almost certainly not at once; nor shall that disaffect me at all. Your tract I found throughout to be rather pleasant reading and to have a certain interest; nothing in it, except one small section, treating of a thing I never mention, unless when compelled—the thing which calls itself 'Spiritualism' (which might more fitly be called 'Ultra-Brutalism,' and 'Liturgy of Dead-Sea Apes')—was disagreeable to me.—Yours, with many good wishes, T. Carlyle."

LORD DERBY AS A SPORTSMAN.

"HARAKWAY" writes in the *Indian Daily News*—"As a member of the Jockey Club, the late Earl always stood high in the estimation of the sporting community, and as a grouse shooter and deerstalker, I am in a position to assert that he was most skilful. I never looked upon his lordship as a foxhunter, for the simple reason that he was unable to ride well to hounds. His knowledge of the 'noble science,' however, was something considerable, and whenever he had occasion to speak in the House of Commons on the sports of the fields when representing either Stockbridge, Preston, Windsor, or Lancashire, his sentiments always commanded respect and attention. Originally he had the management of his father's racing stud when trained by Saunders and Pearce, but on becoming an owner John Scott was entrusted with the task of preparing his horses for their engagements. His lordship never won the Derby or St. Leger, although he had great favourites in Toxophilite, Acrobat, De Clare, Boiardo, and Dervish. At Doncaster, when Acrobat ran so badly for the St. Leger, some fifteen years ago, and then defeated the winner on the following day, there was great indignation, but all right-thinking men never for one moment supposed that Lord Derby would be guilty of having his horses pulled. If there had been any trickery, the guilt was certainly not on the head of the owner. Although unsuccessful for the Derby and St. Leger, his lordship won the Oaks in 1851 with Iris, the Two Thousand in 1856 with Fazzoletto, the One Thousand in 1848 and 1860 with Canezou and Sagitta, the Cesarewitch in 1849 with Legerdemain who slipped her foal soon after the race, the Goodwood Cup in 1849 and 1850, and the Doncaster Cup with Canerzon. In addition to these successes he won the Great Yorkshire Stakes in 1853, 1854, and 1856, with Umbriel, Acrobat, and Fazzoletto, and there can be no doubt he would have won the Chester Cup with Acrobat but for a little roguery on the part of some brigand or others who had on this occasion the power of selling the Premier of England as well as the race. As for the highly tried De Clare, he broke down three days before the Derby was run, and his lordship, it is said, was deceived with respect to the capabilities of Toxophilite and Dervish, neither of whom could get beyond a mile in first-class company. Cape Flyaway, I believe, was about the last good animal he possessed. After several disappointments Lord Derby sold his running stud at public auction in the year 1858, when they realised over £5,000. Some of the animals were not disposed of, owing to their not having reached the reserved prices which were placed upon them, and this act on the part of his lordship, who, like Lord Stamford, naturally objected to his stock being sold far below its value, produced some fierce attacks in one or two political time-serving journals, the writers of which had, no doubt, received instructions to 'blacken him' at any price, regardless of the cause. The late Earl, although well able to have reformed the turf, scarcely ever took an active part as a member of the Jockey Club. At Doncaster, some four or five years ago, I had some conversation with his lordship on the affairs of the turf, when he expressed himself to the effect that the present rules of horse racing were totally inadequate to the age in which we live, that if I would draw up some new ones, he would look them over and submit them to the Jockey Club. I thanked his lordship for the compliment he had paid me; but not being member of the club, I told him that however much I should like to see the turf reformed, I could not think of troubling the club on the subject. His lordship was well up in the science of breeding blood stock; and the great judgment he very invariably displayed in mating his sires and dams resulted in the production of some beautifully-shaped yearlings, the generality of which always realised high prices at his annual sales. He was an excellent and talented sportsman, although no sporting man."

INDIAN ITEMS.

WE hear that Mr. R. H. Hollingberry, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, is shortly expected at Madras to revise the civil salaries and establishments in this presidency. This gentleman to correspond direct with the Supreme Government regarding the reductions he may propose.—*Madras Mail*, Nov. 13.

WE learn from Major Beddome's last report that the amount embezzled by Turnbull, the overseer of the Forest Department in Wynaad, was Rs. 33,100. It appears that the overseer sold timber to this value to two merchants in Mysore, and so soon as he had got the money, he left the district without leave and quitted the country. It is believed that Mr. Turnbull has been caught in Europe.—*Ibid.*

MR. MAN, a barrister, well-known in Burmah, would appear to be causing great sensation at the capital. He has been there nearly two months, fighting tooth and nail for his clients, Messrs. Williams, Rumour says he had the honour of presenting himself. with wig on, before His Majesty the King of Burmah. The King was very courteous to him, and carefully examined the wig, and asked if every member of his profession wore such a curious thing.—*Madras Athenæum.*

DARING ROBBERY AT CALCUTTA.—On Saturday night the cheque-taker of Abell's American Circus deposited in a small deal box in the box-office the cash-box containing the money realised during the evening, cheques, passes, &c. Shortly after the termination of the evening's performance, the cheque-taker went to take the box to Spence's Hotel, where Mr. Abell resides. On going to the box-office he found that the chest in which he had placed the cash-box had been broken open and the cash-box with its contents were gone. Immediate information was given to the police, and at 5 A.M. yesterday morning the thieves, two supernumeraries attached to the Circus, were apprehended at Howrah with the entire proceeds of the robbery in their possession, and *six annas* overplus. The men, the cash, and the tickets are in the possession of the police to be dealt with as law directs. The retribution was swift, and the police deserve credit upon this occasion for the recovery of the property.—*Englishman*, Nov. 15.

AN ORIENTAL TOPER.

(*From the Calcutta Review.*)

Jahangir's drinking assemblies have been graphically described by Roe, from whose accounts Elphinstone (p. 559) has given a few extracts. But let us hear what Jahangir himself says of his capacity for drinking (Memoirs, p. 150).

"To-day, Prince Khurram (Shahjahan) was weighed. He is now twenty-four years old, is married, and has children, and yet he has never even touched a glass of wine. Hence, I said to him:—'Baba, you have now children, and other kings and princes drink wine. To-day is your anniversary, and I shall give you some wine to drink. I also permit you to drink on all feast-days, on New Year's day, and on assembly-days. Only drink moderately, so as not to lose your senses. Wise men have always approved of the use of wine, especially when a man has an object in drinking wine. Avicenna, who certainly belongs to the great physicians, has the following quatrain:—

Wine is the foe of the drunkard, and the friend of the sober man;
A little of it is an elixir; much of it is viprine poison.
Much of it does no little harm;
A little of it is of no small benefit.

Khurram was forced to take a great deal of wine."

"I myself commenced wine-drinking when I was fifteen years old, though on two or three occasions, during my childood, my mother and my nurses asked my father for arac under the pretext that it was required as medicine for other children. But what they gave me to drink was only about a *tolah* of arac, and even that was mixed with rosewater, and it was distinctly given to me as a medicine for my cough. When I was about fifteen I happened to be at Atak (Attock) in the camp of my father. It was just the time of the war with the Yusufzais. One day I had been out hunting and returned home tired and drowsy, when Ustad Shah Quli, an excellent marksman, who had been chief armourer to my uncle Mirza Muhammad Hakim (Akbar's brother)—came up to me and suggested that a glass of wine would drive away my languor. Young as I was, I at once agreed to commit myself and told Mahmud, my servant in charge of the water, to go the house of Hakim Ali, and fetch an intoxicating draught. The Hakim sent a bottle containing about one and a half glasses (*piyalah*) of sweet white wine. I rather enjoyed the happy excitement which it produced. Soon after, I commenced regularly to drink wine, increasing my daily quantum till I got tired of wine and took to arac. During the following nine years I gradually increased my daily quantum to twenty glasses of arac, of which I drank fourteen during the day and the rest at night. Twenty glass make six Hindustani sers, or one and a half Persian mans. The solid food I then took generally consisted of a roast fowl, bread, and turnips. None would have dared to forbid me to drink. By and by, my hands commenced to shake, so much so that I could no longer lift up the cup but had to get others to give me to drink. It was fortunate that I at last consulted Hakim Humam, a brother of Hakim Abulfath, who was a personal friend of my late father. I told him in what state I was. Frankly, and, as I could see, with much concern, he said to me:—'Prince, if you go on for six months longer drinking arac in such dreadful quantities, it will be impossible—which God forbid—to save you.' I saw he was in earnest; and as I had no mind to die I obeyed him and lessened my daily quantum, mixing *fulunia* (opium and hemp) with it, and increasing the dose of the latter in proportion as I decreased the arac. I then mixed my arac with wine, taking two parts of the latter to one of the former, and went on decreasing the liquor till, after seven years, I had come as low as six *piyalahs*, each *piyalah* containing 18½ *misqals*. It is now fifteen years since I limited myself to this *medicum*, neither increasing nor decreasing it. I only drink at night. But on Thursdays I drink my usual quantity towards evening; for Thursday is the day of my *julus* (accession), and besides, Thursday evening is looked upon as a time of grace, because it is the eve of our Friday,—a season which I do not like to pass in lightmindedness, but in grateful remembrance of God's mercies, and in prayers for forgiveness of my sins. I also abstain from meat on Thursdays and Sundays, because the former day is the day of my *julus*, and the latter is the day on which my august father was born. This is also the reason why my father attached so much importance to Sundays.

"After some time, I substituted pure opium for *fulunia*. My age at present is forty-six (solar) years and four months, and I take eight *ratis* of opium about an hour and a half after daybreak, and six *ratis* about nine o'clock at night."

Jahangir, if in nothing else, certainly did surpass his predecessors in his capacity for drinking; and after reading the above extract, one might be doubtful whether to admire more Jahangir's constitution, or the sublime *nonchalance* with which he relates his progress in the art of drinking. With him wine drinking was evidently one of the privileges of a king, though family reminiscences should have remind him of the folly of this vice. Babar was likewise a hard drinker; but the allusions to drinking which occur in his "Memoirs" read more like sorrowful confessions, and represent drinking as an abomination. Humayum had been a confirmed opium-eater, and Akbar both drank wine and took opium, though moderately, especially during the latter half of his reign. Akbar's brother, Mirza Abdul Hakim, however, died of *delirium tremens*, and so did Prince Murad and Prince Danyal, Akbar's younger sons. Prince Farwiz also, Jahangir's second son, succumbed a few months before the demise of his father, to the effects of habitual drunkenness, and thus allowed Shahjahan more easily to take possession of the vacant throne than he otherwise would have done. But though Jahangir in his "Memoirs" records the deaths, from drinking, of four of his nearest relations, and that of many other drunkards, he took no pains to conquer his own besetting sin.

The Emperor himself and the princes setting such an example, it was no wonder that many courtiers, both Hindus and Muhammadans, were openly given to drinking. Sir Thomas Roe says that during the social meetings scarcely one remained sober. Like Jahangir himself, the grandees dropped off asleep, and when the Court was snoring, the lights were extinguished, and the guests, if unable to walk, were carried away by their attendants. Sometimes it happened that the Emperor for some unknown cause went off crying and sobbing. But woe to him who next day should allude to the revelries of the past night! The people of Agra might talk about them, and circulate the latest *on dits* which the news-writers betrayed, but at court the Emperor and every right-minded courtier affected total ignorance and innocent. Jahangir liked to see his courtiers drink, and relates, with a sort of pride, scenes of general drunkenness. Thus he says in the "Memoirs" of the twelfth year of his reign (p. 190):—"I gave orders to celebrate the *Shab i Barat* in one of Nurjahan's villas, the gardens of which were surrounded by large tanks. The feast was arranged by Nurjahan herself, and I had invited all grandees and my personal friends. I had also ordered the servants to let each guest drink as much wine or take as much of drugs as he liked. When the feast commenced, I made such as drank wine sit down according to rank, and partake of the viands and fruit which had been laid out, to stimulate the appetite. It was a grand gathering. When it was evening, the several buildings and the sides of the tanks were all illuminated with lamps and colored shades; and though illuminations are common enough, there has perhaps never been one like the present, Each light you could see reflected in the tanks, and the surface of each looked like a field in flames. The enjoyment was glorious, and those who drank wine, drank indeed more than they could bear." In another passage, (p. 184) Jahangir says:—"I gave orders to make arrangements for a 'drinking feast.' Most of those that were present took wine, and at last I made them all drunk."

Among Jahangir's courtiers the Rajas of Amber were most addicted to drinking. In chronicling the death of Raja *Bhao* Singh, Jahangir says (p. 338):—"The Raja was serving in the Dak'hin; excessive wine-drinking had completely ruined his constitution. He fell into a swoon from which even the strongest remedies applied by the doctors to the crown of his head could not rouse him. He continued so for about a day; and when, on the following morning, he died, his two wives and eight of his concubines burned themselves on the pile of faithfulness.' His elder brother Jagat Singh, and Maha Singh, his nephew, had likewise paid with their lives for their drunken habits, but their fate was no lesson for Raja Bháo. He was much attached to me, even before my accession, and held the rank of a commander of five thousand. As he left no children, I conferred the title of Raja on the son of his elder brother, to whom I gave a brevet rank of a commander of two thousand with an actual command of one thousand horse, and bestowed upon him the Parganah of Amber, their old family seat."

The end of 'Inayat Khan, related by Jahangir on p. 247. is as sad. He had had three attacks of *delirium tremens*, and when, a few days before his death, he was brought in a palanquin before the Emperor, Jahangir stood perfectly aghast, and, doubting whether he had a human form before him, he ordered the court painters to take the likeness of the drunkard. Dismissing him with a present of two thousand rupees, he conjured him to think of God for the few days which might be left him.

There can be no doubt that the example of the court considerably influenced the lower classes of the people. The influence would show itself in the laxity of the Faujdars and their subordinate officers, who had to try cases of riot and drunkenness, and in the indifference of the Municipal officers (*muhtasibs*), whose duty it was to see that no spirituous liquors were sold in the bazars. Nearly every Muhammadan ruler since the time of the Slave-kings thought fit to enforce the prohibition of the sale of wines by special command, chiefly with the view of gaining the confidence of the Ulamas, and the goodwill of the middle classes in general. Towards the end of the reign of each king, however, the law was practically abolished. If we except the reigns of a few strict kings, we find that for centuries an amount of drunkenness prevailed among the higher and the lowest classes of both Hindus and Muhammadans, which no one would credit if we had not the contemporary testimony of native historians. The rigour which was occasionally shown in enforcing the prohibition of the sale of wine, which with Muhammadans is based upon the Divine law of the Koran, depended entirely upon the personal influence and character of the king. In the East, more than elsewhere, the example of the ruler is everything. It is a constitution in itself. If he once a week—a few pious kings did so twice—personally administered justice in the State-hall; if he banished the cup from the court, and the *buzah* (beer) from the bazar; and, if lastly, he distributed alms with his own hands when going through the town seated on his elephant, and gave lands to the Ulamas and the lawyers, he was considered a good king, and he could safely entrust the spread of justice, peace and security to the power of his example. *Alkhalaiqu'ala dini mulukihim*—"as the king, so the nation." A few cases of summary and prompt punishment inflicted on wicked Gazis were only wanting to raise him in the eyes of the people to the position of a protecting hero, and his name would go down to posterity in the works of historians and poets, as rivalling the memory of Balban or Firuzshah.

The views of the Emperor Akbar regarding the legality of the prohibition of wine differed from those of his predecessors. He believed that it was wrong to prohibit the sale of wine, because drunkenness *may* result from drinking wine; he did not see in wine an unmixed evil, and was ready to look upon it as something agreeable and wholesome. To the horror, therefore, of the Ulamas and every staunch Muhammadan he allowed wine to be sold openly in the bazars, placing, however, certain restrictions upon the dealers and buyers. The former were licensed, and the latter had to certify that the wine they wished to buy was urgently required, for instance for a sick person, and they had to give up their names to the dealers who entered them into a book.[*] But native historians inform us that practically there was no restriction, and that the sale of wines in the bazars, though apparently limited, only furthered the spread of drunkenness. It is not known whether Akbar ever repealed his law. Jahangir, however, in the fourth year of his reign (1608) forbade the sale of *buzah* (beer) and *bang* (cannabis), because he believed these two things to be at the root of every mischief. He also forbade gambling, which had been *the* vice of Akbar's court, and inflicted severe punishments on transgressors. It is not clear whether Jahangir's order included the prohibition of wine; the term *buzah* does not apply to wine. But even if it did, the 'drinking feasts' at court were so well known throughout the whole country, that the bazar people of Agra must have laughed at the order. Jehangir's raid against *buzah* and *bang* was, in fact, as ineffectual as his famous edict against smoking tobacco,—a commodity which, according to the testimony of the *Bahar-i-Ajam*, had found its way into India a few years before the death of Akbar, and had spread so rapidly, that when Jahangir, in 1616, in imitation of the example of Shah Abbas of Persia, interdicted the use and the sale of tobacco, there were 'but few that had not become addicted to smoking.'"

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[*] Akbar enacted similar laws to suppress the social evil. The remedies which he applied consisted in compulsory segregation and registration of both parties.

THE LAST FRENCH DUEL.

"GALIGNANI'S MESSENGER" gives the following particulars of the duel between Count R. de Beaumont and Prince Metternich, Austrian ambassador in Paris:—"This meeting is believed to be a continuation of the affair of honour which has already given rise to encounters between the first-named and his brother on the one hand, and, Viscount Hallez-Claparede and M. de Maugney on the other, and in which the last-named were wounded, the former dangerously. In the present instance, the rendezvous chosen was an island on the Rhine, a short distance from Strasburg, but in the territory of the Grand Duchy of Baden. The seconds were—for Count R. de Beaumont, Captain Viscount d'Orcet, and Count de Gauville, a member of the Jockey Club; for Prince de Metternich, Major Count Welsersheim, military attaché to the Austrian Embassy, and the Prince de Saigan. Count R. de Beaumont, as the offended party, had the choice of weapons, but acceeded to the desire of his adversary, that cavalry swords should be employed. Not being, however, familiar with the use of that weapon, he confined himself to the use of the point, and after parrying a few thrusts from the Prince he attacked in his turn, and ran the ambassador through the arm near the shouder. The duel, of course, immediately terminated, after lasting a few instants only. The adversaries saluted each other, as they had done before commencing, but without exchanging a word. The wound of Prince de Metternich, which had bled copiously, having been bound up, he was conveyed to the residence of Mme. de Bussières, mother of the Countess de Pourtalès, and who resides near Strasburg. He will probably not be able to leave his room for a fortnight."

A CERTAIN London tradesman has been struck with the idea of fabricating little tickets, exact imitations of railway tickets. These are dropped in and about railway stations. A chance passenger sees on the ground a ticket with first class written on it in large characters. He picks it up, but is doomed to discover only the address of a bootmaker.

ISLAM.

BY MR. E. DEUTSCH.

(CONTINUED FROM YESTERDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

TEMPTED as we feel, before we proceed to describe the mental and religious atmosphere around Mohammed when he came to proclaim 'the faith of Abraham,' that first bearer of the emphatically Semitic mission, to enlarge upon that great question of the day, the mission of the Semitic races in general, we must confine ourselves to one or two points touching their religious development. A brilliant French *savant* has of late, in somewhat rash generalisation, asserted that monotheism is a Semitic instinct. On which another, one of the most profound scholars—since, alas! dead—observed that the assertion was perfectly correct, if you exclude all the Semitic races save the Jews: and these, it might be added, at a very late period indeed, notwithstanding all the teachings of Moses and the Prophets, not after a thousand judgments had come upon them, all the horrors of internecine war, misery, captivity, and exile. The Phœnicians were idolators, the Assyrians were idolators, the Babylonians were idolators, and the Arabs were idolators. And yet perhaps the truth lies, as usual, in the middle. If, according to Schelling, who goes much further, a vague Monotheism is the basis of all religions, there certainly does seem to be an abstract idea of absolute power of rule and dominion hidden in the universal Semitic name of the All-Powerful Supreme God, to whom all the other natural Powers, in their personified mythic guises, are subject, and in whom they, as it were, are absorbed. Baal, El, Elohim, Allah, Elion, denote not merely the Light, the bright Heaven, as Zeus, Jupiter (subject in his turn to Fate, or that 'which had once been spoken'), but Might, Almightiness—absolute despotic, that created and destroyed, did and undid according to its own tremendous Will alone, and by the side of which nothing else existed; while Jehovah-Jahve seems to point to the other stage and side of absolute Existence, the Being from all times and for all times, the *Ens*, the First Cause. And what is especially characteristic of the Shemites is this, that while, as Jewish and Arabic tradition has it, the sons of Japhet (Indo-Germans) are kings, and those of Ham slaves, the sons of Shem are prophets. A thousand times lulled into sweet dreams of beauty, they are aroused a thousand times by the wild cry of the Prophet in their midst, who points heavenwards, 'Behold who has created all these!' But what is a Prophet?—In the Hebrew term, *Nabi*, which Islam adopted, there does not indeed appear to inhere that foretelling faculty, with which from the time of the Septuagint we are wont to connect it. For it is the Septuagint which first translates it by 'foreteller'; while others render it by 'Inspired,' or simply 'Orator.' The manifold equivalents used in the Bible, such as watchman, seer, shepherd, messenger, one and all denote emphatically the office of watching over the events, and of lifting up the voice of warning, of reproving, of encouraging, before all the people at the proper hour. Hence the the Haggadah has been called 'the prophetess of the Exile,' though no Haggadist was ever considered 'inspired.' The Prophet was above all things considered as the popular preacher and teacher, gifted with religious enthusiasm, with an intense love of his people, and with divine power of speech:—whence alone the possibility of prophetic schools. And most strikingly says the Midrash of Abraham that he was a Prophet, a *Nabi*, but not an 'Astrologer,' one whose calling it is not to forecast, but one who lifts men's minds heavenwards. In this sense—all transcendentalism apart—Mohammed might well be called a prophet even by Jews and Christians.

We can but guess at the state of Arab belief and worship before Mohammed. For though the Arabs enter the world's stage as long after the first joyous revelation of humanity in Hellenism, as the Assyrians and Babylonians, not to speak of the Phœnicians had entered it before, they have left us but little record of their doings in the period of 'Ignorance,'—as with proud humility they called the time before Islam. From what broken light is shed by a few forlorn rays, we may conclude this, that they worshipped—to use that vague word—the Hosts of Heaven, and that with this worship there was combined a partial belief in resurrection among some clans. Others, however, seem to have ascribed everything to 'Nature,' and to have denied a guiding creator. We further find traces of an adoration of fetishes: bodily representatives of certain influences to be avoided, feared, and conciliated, or to be loved, and gratefully acknowledged. The Sun and the Moon, Jupiter and Venus, Canopus and Sirius and Mercury, had their stony mementos, their temples, their priests, and, be it well understood, the power of protecting those who fled to their altars. Herodotus speaks of the Arabs as worshipping only Dionysos (whom Strabo changes into Jupiter) and Urania, 'whom they call' Orotal (probably Nur-Allah = God's light), and Alilat—a feminine form of Allah, the Phœniciam Queen of Heaven, Tanith-Astarte. Of a worship of heroes in the form of statues there are vague traces, but so vague and so mythical that they cannot be counted historical material. Trees and stones are further mentioned as objects of primitive Arab worship, and on this point Maimonides has given, as is his wont, clear and transparent explanations, into which we cannot, however, enter. Among the latter the famous Black Stone of the Kaaba, that primeval temple ascribed to Abraham, stands foremost, next we know of a White Stone (Al Lat), at Taïf, still seen by Hamilton, and one or two more immoveable tokens of some great event, such as the Shemites were wont to erect,—Jacob, among others, at Bethel (the general Phœnician term for these stone erections)—mementos which the Pentateuch emphatically protests against: 'For *I* am Jehovah, your God.' Vaguer still are the records of the Oracle-Trees, one of which stood near Mecca, while the other, dedicated to Uzza, the mighty Goddess, the Queen of Heaven, seems to have spread all over the land, with its due complement of priests and soothsayers, male and female. That there were the usual accompaniment of Lares and Penates, more or less coarse and bodily, such as always have been necessary for the herd, need not be added. Thus, it is recorded of one tribe that they worshipped a piece of dough, which, compelled by hunger, they cheerfully ate up. Some, we said, did not believe in the resurrection. Some did; and therefore they tied a camel to a man's sepulchre, without providing it with any food. If it ran away, that man was everlastingly damned—and be it observed here, that the Jews alone among the Shemites protested against everlasting damnation—if not, its blackened bones would, on the Day of Judgment, form a handy and honourable conveyance to the abode of his bliss. The Phantoms of the Desert, the Fata Morgana, Angels and Demons, and the rest of embodied ideas, or ideals, formed other objects of pious consideration, but only as intermediators with the great Allah. Long before Mohammed, the people were wont, in their distress, to pray at their pilgrimages to him alone, in this wise: 'At thy service, O Allah! There is no Being like unto Thee, and if there be one, it is Thou and not it that reigneth;' and when asked what was the office of their other idols they would answer that they were intermediators—much as Roman Catholics in the lower strata revere Saints and their emblems. Let it not be forgotten also that the perpetuation of this pre-Islamic idolatry, if so we call it, was due to a great extent to political reasons. The manifold Sanctuaries and their incomes belonged to certain noble families and clans.

So much for the Heathenism. We have now to consider the two other popularly assumed agents in that religious phase to which Mohammed has given its name, and which has changed the face of the world: Christianity and Judaism.

It has long been the fashion to ascribe whatever was 'good' in Mohammedanism to Christianity. We fear this theory is not compatible with the results of honest investigation. For of Arabian Christianity, at the time of Mohammed, the less said perhaps the better. By the side of it, as seen in the Koran—and this book alone shows it to us authentically as Mohommed saw it—even modern Amharic Christianity, of which we possess such astounding accounts, appears pure and exalted. And as, moreover, the monk Bahira-Sergius-Georgius-Nestor, who is said to have instructed Mohammed, is a very intangible personage indeed, if he be not, as there is reason to believe, actually a Jew; and as the several Syrian travels during which Mohammed is supposed to have been further inured into Christianity, have to be taken *cum grano*, nothing remains but his contact with a few freed Greek and Abyssinian slaves, who, having lived all their life among Arabians, could hardly boast of a very profound knowledge of the tenets and history of Christianity. We shall, therefore, not be surprised to see the Koran polemising against some such extraordinary notions as that of Mary-Maryam, 'the daughter of Imran, the sister of Harun,' being not only the mother of God, but forming a person in the Trinity; or on the other hand, to meet with the extraordinary legends from the apocryphal Gospel of the Infancy, and from the 'Assumption' of Mary, ascribed to John the Apostle himself. Or, again, to see it adopt the heretical view of certain early Christian sects that it was not Christ, but Judas, who was executed, and that Christ had to allow the 'hallucination' as a punishment for having suffered people to call him God. But that fundamental tenet of Christianity, viz. the Sonship, Mohammed fought against with unswerving consistency; and never grew tired of repeating, in the most emphatic terms which he, the master of speech, could find, his abhorrence against that notion, at which 'the Heavens might tear open, and the earth cleave asunder.' There is a brief chapter in the Koran, the 'Confession of God's Unity,' which is considered tantamount to the third part of the whole Koran, though it only consists of these words—'Say, God is one: the Everlasting God. *He begetteth not, and He is not begotten*, and there is none like unto Him.' Still more distinctly is this notion expressed in another place:—'The Christians say Christ is the Son of God. May God resist them . . . how are they infatuated!' And, again:—'They are certainly infidels who say God is One of Three.' . . . . 'Believe in God and His Apostle, but speak not of a Trinity. There is but one God. Far be it from Him that he should have a son.' . . . 'Christ the son of Mary is no more than an Apostle.' . . . 'It is not fit for Allah that He should have a son. Praise to him!' (*i.e.* far be it from Him!)

Jesus, according to Mohammed, is only one of the six Apostles, who are specially chosen out of three hundred and thirteen, to proclaim new dispensations, in confirmation of previous ones. These are Adam, Noah, Abram, Moses, Jesus, and Mohammed.—But this point must come under further consideration under the tentes of Islam.

We now turn to Judaism, which, as we have hinted before, forms *the* kernel of Mohammedanism, both general and special. Here merely the preliminary observation that when we spoke of the Talmud as a source of Islam, we did not imply that Mohammed knew it, or, for the matter of that, had ever heard its very name; but it seems as if he had breathed from his childhood almost the air of contemporary Judaism, such Judaism as is found by us crystallised in the Talmud, the Targum, the Midrash.

Indeed, the geographical and ethnographical notices of Arabia in Scripture are to so astounding a degree in accordance with the very latest researches, that we cannot but assume the connexion between Palestine and Arabia to have been close from the earliest periods. The Ishmaelites of the Arabian midland are, in the earliest documents, carefully distinguished from the Yoctanites and Kushites of Maharah in the South: not to speak of the minute information revealed by the later documents. At what time Jews first went to Arabia is a problem which we shall not endeavour to settle. Of Abraham and Ishmael, and the halo of legends that surrounds these national heroes, hereafter. But even rejecting, as we must do, the hallucinations of two most eminent scholars regarding the immigration of an entire Simeonitic regiment in the time of Saul, who having fought a battle near Mecca—hence called Makkah Rabbah (Great Defeat)—settled as Gorhoms or Gerim (Strangers), and so forth—We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that Jews, 'worshippers of the invisible God of Abraham,' existed, though in small numbers, in Arabia, at a very primitive period indeed. Bokht-Nasar, as Nebuchadnezzar is called in early Arabic documents, caused many others to seek refuge in Arabia. The Hasmoneans, forced a whole tribe of Northern Arabia to adopt Judaism; a Jewish king of Arabs fights against Pompey. The Talmud shows a rather unexpected familiarity with Arab manners and customs, and—to indicate one curious point—the prophet Elijah, who appears there as a kind of immortal tutelary genius—goes about in the guise of an Arab (the Khidhr of Mohammedan legend). The angels that appear to Abraham 'look like Arabs'—not to speak of Job and his three friends, the Queen of Sheba and other like Arab reminiscences. Centuries before Mohammed, Kheibar, five days from Medina, and Yemen, in South Arabia, were in the hands of the Jews. Dhu Nowas, the last Jewish king of Yemen, falls by the hands of the Abyssinian Negus. The question for us remains, what phase of faith these Jews represented?

It has been supposed that, though combined among themselves for purposes of war, they held little intercommunication with their brethren either in Palestine or even in Arabia, and therefore were ignorant of the development of 'the Law' that went rolling on in Judæa and Babylonia. The chief proof for this was found in the absence of Judæo-Arabic literature before Mohammed. To us, this circumstance affords absolutely no proof. None at least, that would not perhaps rather confirm our view to the exact contrary. We know how literatures may be and have been stamped out; or had the Phœnicians, the Chaldæans, the Etruscans, never any literature? We happen to know the contrary, though nothing, not to say worse than nothing, because more or less corrupt reminiscences, has remained of it all. And, further, we have distinct proof in the very Koran that not only did they keep *au courant* with regard to Haggadah—witness all the legends of Islam—but even Halachah. Mohammed literally quotes a passage from the Mishnah,[*] and, further, gives special injunctions taken from the Gemara, such as the purification with sand in default of water, the shortening of the prayer in the moment of danger, &c.[†] There is an academy, or Bethhamidrash, at Medina; and Akiba, when on his revolutionary mission, is consulted by the Arab Jews about one of the most minute and intricate points of the Oral Law.

In truth, these Jews stood not merely on the heights of contemporary culture, but far above their Arab brethren. They represented, in fact, the Culture of Arabia. They could all read and write, whilst the Arabs had occasionally to capture some foreign scholars and promise them their liberty on condition that they should teach their boys the elements of reading and writing. The Jews—nay, the Jewesses, as Mohammed had to learn to his grief—were specially gifted with the poetic vein, as we shall see further on; and poetry in Arabia was at the time of Mohammed the one great accomplishment. There was a certain fair held annually, where, as at the Olympic Games, the productions of the last twelve months were read and received prizes. The beautiful tale of the hanging up of the prize poems in the Kaaba, whence they were called Moallakat, is unfortunately a myth, since Moallakat does not betoken suspended ones, but (pearls) loosely strung together. But, undoubtedly, to have made the best poem of the season was a great distinction, not merely for the individual poet, but for his entire clan.

These Jewish tribes, some of whom derived their genealogy from priestly families (Al-Kahinani), lived scattered all over Arabia, but chiefly in the south, in Yemen (Himyar), 'the dust of which was like unto gold, and where men never died.' They lived, as did the other Arabs, either the life of roving Bedouins, or cultivated the land, or inhabited cities, such as Yathrib, the later Medina or City, by way of eminence—of the Prophet, to wit. Outwardly they had completely merged in the great Arabic family. Conversions of entire clans to Judaism, intermarriages, and the immense family-likeness, so to speak, of the two descendants of Abraham—for the derivation of the Arabs from Ishmael, whatever may be alleged to the contrary, seems unquestionably an ante-Mohammedan notion—facilitated the levelling work of Jewish cosmopolitanism. Acquainted, as we said, with both Halachah and Haggadah, they seemed, under the peculiar story-loving influence of their countrymen, to have cultivated more particularly the latter with all its gorgeous hues and colours. Valiant with the sword, which they not rarely turned against their own kinsmen, they never omitted the fulfilment of their greatest religious duty—the release of their captives, though these might be their adversaries; and further, like their fathers, from of old, they kept the Sabbath holy even in war, though the prohibition had been repealed. They waited for the Messiah, and they turned their faces towards Jerusalem.[‡] They fasted, they prayed, and they scattered around them the seeds of such high culture as was contained in their literature. And Arabia called them the People of the 'Book;' even as Hagel has called them the People of the 'Geist.' These seeds, though some fell on stones, and some on the desert sand, had borne fruit a thousandfold. Of generally practical, nay vital, institutions which they had introduced, long before Mohammed, into the land of their adoption, may be mentioned the Calendar; and the intercalary month was by the Arabs called, in grateful acknowledgment, *Nassi* (Prince), the title of the Babylonian head of the Jewish Diaspora. The Kaaba and the Pilgrimage, Yoctan and Ishmael, Zemzem and Hagar, received their colouring from Jewish Arabs. They were altogether looked up to with much reverence, and their superiority would also politically have stood them in very good stead, when Mohammed subsequently turned against them, had they known what united action meant.

When we said that there were distinguished poets among them, we meant poets not Jewish, but purely Arabic. Their poems are all of intensely national Arabic type. Among others we have fragments by Assamael (Samuel), 'the faithful,' a great chief, who dwelt in a strong castle, and who, rather than betray his friend's confidence, saw his boy cut in twain before his eyes. What has survived of his songs breathes noble pride and loftiness of soul, tempered at times by a strange sadness: joy of life and love of conviviality; as indeed one of his poems opens with the mournful question whether the women would lament him after his death, and how? Both his son Garid, and his grandson Suba were poets; so were Arrabi, whose sons fought against Mohammed; and Aus, by whom we have a kind of characteristic, yet mild, protest against his wife's change of creed. 'We live,' he sings, 'according to the Law (Thora) and Faith of Moses, but Mohammed's Faith is also good. Each of us thinks himself in the right path.' Then there is Suraih, who 'would drink from the cup of those that are of noble heart, even if there be twofold poison therein;' and about four or five more, who sing of love and wine, the sword and faithfulness, hospitality and the horse. There were also Jewish poetesses, whose poems, as we already mentioned, were 'bitterer to Mohammed than arrows,' and who did not escape his vengeance.

We had to tarry somewhat on this out-of-the-way field of the circumstances and position of Arabian Jews—not a little of which would, but for Islam, never have known. Of their tenets and ceremonies, their legends and dogmas, as transferred to Islam, we have to treat separately. And such was Arabia as to difference of creeds when Mohammed arose. We left him at the moment when he began to become aware of his 'Mission.' But he was not without special predecessors. These were the *Hanifs*, literally—in talmudical parlance—'hypocrites.' 'Four shall not see God,' says the Talmud, the scoffers, the *Hanifs* ('who are to be exposed at all hazards,' while generally it is considered better 'to be thrown into a fiery furnace than bring any one to public shame'[‖]), the liars, the slanderers.' These Hanifs form a very curious and most important phase of Arabian faith before Mohammed—a phase of Jewish Christianity or Christian Judaism. They loved to style themselves also 'Abrahamitic Sabians,' and Mohammed, at the outset, called himself one of them. They were, to all intents and purposes, 'heretics.' They believed in One God. They had the Law and the Gospel, and further certain 'Rolls of Abraham and Moses,' called *Ashmaat*, to which Mohammed at first appeals. This word *Ashmaat*, or *Shamaata*, has likewise given rise to most hazardous conjectures. To us it appears very simply the talmudical *Shemaata*, which is identical with Halachah or legal tradition. In Arabia it seems to have assumed the signification of Midrash in general, chiefly as regards its haggadistic or legendary part.[§] These mysterious Rolls, about which endless discussions have arisen, thus seem, to our mind, to have been neither more nor less than certain collections of Midrash, beginning, as is its wont, with stern Halachah, ending, as is still more its wont, with gorgeous dreams of fancy, woven round the sainted heads of the Patriarchs, with transcendental allegories,—'tales of angels, fairy legends, festal songs, and words of wisdom.' Nor does it much matter what were the original names of these rolls or collections in question (there must have been scores upon scores of them), since there is, as far as we can gather their probable contents, but little in them which has not survived in one form or the other in our extant Midrash-books.

There were some very prominent men among this sect, if sect it may be called. Foremost among them stands one Omayya, a highly-gifted and most versatile poet, who never would acknowledge Mohammed, and ceased not to write satires upon him; more especially as it had been his intention to proclaim himself prophet. Besides him there are recorded four special men (all relations of the Prophet, Waraka among them), who, disgusted with the fetishism into which their countrymen had sunk, once met at the Kaaba, during the annual feast, and thus expressed their secret opinion to each other. 'Shall we encompass a stone which neither heareth nor seeth, neither helpeth nor hurteth? Let us seek a better faith' they said. And they went abroad to seek and to find the Hanifite creed—the 'religion of Abraham.'

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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[*] Notably the judge's admonition to the witnesses, that he who wantonly destroys one single human life will be considered as guilty as if he had destroyed a whole world.—See 'Talmud,' p. 446.

[†] 'Thy will be done in Heaven; grant peace to them that fear Thee on Earth; and whatever pleaseth Thee, do. Blessed art Thou, O Lord, who hearest Prayer'—is the formula suggested by the Talmud for the hours of mental distraction or peril.

[‡] The synagogues were generally built in the form of a theatre the portal due west, so that the worshipper's face was turned to the east, even to the Holy of Holies of the Temple of Jerusalem, in pious allusion to the words (1 Kings viii. 29), 'That their eyes may be open towards this house night and day . . . that thou mayest hearken to the prayers which thy servant shall make *towards this place*.' Daniel prayed towards Jerusalem, and 'the tower of David, builded for an armoury' of the Song of Songs, is taken allegorically as an allusion to that enduring and mighty Holiness that ever belonged to the spot, once hallowed by the presence of the Shechinah. And the early Church followed also in this respect.

[‖] *See* 'Talmud,' p. 462.

[§] We have noticed the same process with regard to the word Midrash itself in Palestine and Babylonia. *See* 'Talmud,' p. 427.

THE BRIDGWATER COMMISSION.

THE Commissioners—Mr. Price, Q. C., Mr. Anstey and Mr. C. E. Coleridge—concluded their inquiry on Saturday, Oct. 16.

Mr. Price said—Before we begin to give out the certificates, I think it right, although we are amenable to public comments, to say that it is somewhat unfair to attempt to increase the odium against us by putting into our mouths expressions which we have never used. Not satisfied with doing so, through the medium of the local papers, they have resorted to London papers. Those who have sat here and heard the evidence can hardly be surprised that any honest man should express his indignation at the disclosures which have been made. With regard to that we have nothing to retract. But it is contrary to the fact to say that we have frequently used the expressions, "liars," "scoundrels," "thieves," or anything of the kind.

Mr. Anstey—I don't think that we used any such expressions even to Heal. He certainly left the box a thoroughly disgraced man, but I don't believe that any other man than Heal was to called.

MR. SIMS REEVES CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

ON Saturday, Oct. 16, a summons was issued by the Leeds magistrates, at the instance of Francis Scholes, one of the chorus singers engaged at the Leeds Amphitheatre, against Mr. Sims Reeves, requiring the celebrated singer to answer a charge of assault, at the Borough Court yesterday morning. The cause of this proceeding will be understood from the recital of the following facts: On Friday night, at the Amphitheatre, Mr. Sims Reeves appeared as Captain Macheath, in the "Beggar's Opera." There was a crowded house and the play was proceeding very satisfactorily until about the middle of the second act, where a song has to be sung by one of the subordinate characters. The failure of the member of the regular company, who was appointed to execute this selection, seems to have given Mr. Reeves intense annoyance. He was apparently under the impression that the members of the chorus were in some measure responsible for the the incident; for, as they left the stage, according to the statement of the complainant and his friends, Mr. Reeves struck Scholes a violent blow on the shoulder. Such was the force of the blow that complainant fell against a table, and in his fall he almost knocked down two of his fellow-singers. The vocalist who left the stage last in the scene was Edward Stobbs, whose exit was accelerated by the application of Mr. Reeves's foot. All this took place in full view of the audience, most of whom evidently thought that it was part of the legitimate performance; for, though a few hisses were heard, the scene was greeted with applause, when Mr. Reeves stepped forward and said, "Of all the unseemly ruffians I ever met with, these are the worst" As may be conjectured, the chorus singers expressed their indignation loudly at the assault committed on two of their number; and Mr. J. Atkinson, their chief, sent the following letter to Mr. Reeves during the evening: "Sir—On behalf of the chorus singing at the Amphitheatre, I request you will make an ample apology for the unseemly assault you made on two of the members this evening, or we shall take other proceedings.—Yours, &c., J. Atkinson." After the summons had been granted, the following letter was forwarded to the managers of the *Leeds Mercury*: "Gentlemen—By the authority, and at the request, of Mr. Sims Reeves, I wish to inform your numerous readers that the little misunderstanding which had arisen between that gentleman and some members of the chorus who were engaged to sing at the Amphitheatre on Friday eveniug has been entirely and most satisfactorily settled.—I am, &c., Walker Joy."

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF TOBACCO.

(*Scotsman.*)

A REVOLUTION is threatened—indeed, we may say has begun—in the tobacco manufacturing trade. Tobacco-spinning is one of the few branches of industry in which, until recently, no attempt had been made to introduce machinery to supplement or to supersede hand labour. The spinners have gone on working in the most primitive fashion and with the simplest appliances, the only apparatus considered necessary being a long table and a reel. The workman lays the leaves of tobacco on the table, and, by rubbing them in a peculiar way with the palm of his hand, forms them into "twist" or "roll," of any desired thickness. Two boys keep the table supplied with fresh leaves spread out ready for use, while a third attends to the reel, to which the end of the rope of tobacco is attached. The workman rubs away until he has formed a piece as long as the table, when he stops, and the boy winds it upon the reel. Starting from the reel again, the spinner makes another length of the table, and so on until the reel is filled. The next process is "rolling," which consists in the workman winding the spun tobacco into the form of a ball with flattened ends. This is an operation requiring some skill, for it is done without the use of any tool; and, in the case of the larger rolls, the work is somewhat severe, owing to the manner in which they have to be pressed against the chest.

The general practice of the trade is, we believe, that the employer agrees with the journeyman spinner to pay so much per pound for the work done, and the spinner employs and pays his own assistants. Backed by a union, the men have been able to make terms which, so far as wages go, place them above the great body of the working class. It is no unusual thing for an expert spinner to make from £2 to £3 a-week, and under peculiarly favourable circumstances even more. As the trade had remained so long free from invasion by mechanicians, the men seemed to conclude, as many of their class had foolishly concluded before, that nothing could be done to take the work out of their hands; and the result was that they made demands which their employers thought unreasonable.

About two years ago, Messrs Thomson & Porteous, tobaccoo and snuff manufacturers, Greenside Street, finding that the demands of their men were such as they could not comply with, and anticipating some difficulty in carrying on their trade by the old method after the Factory Act came into full operation next year, resolved to test the possibility of applying machinery to the preparation of tobaccoo. In conjunction with Mr. Henry Gibson, Musselburgh, and Messrs. D. and J. Greig, the well-known engineers, they entered upon a most elaborate series of experiments which have culminated in the production and patenting of machines not only for spinning the tobacco, but also for "rolling" it. The spinning-machines have been seen by many manufacturers in both Scotland and England, and have by them been pronounced the most perfect yet produced—indeed, we believe, they leave little to be desired. When some of the machines were set up in the factory, and it was ascertained that they could be worked by girls, the tobacco-spinners went out on strike, insisting that their employers should abandon the machines and dismiss the girls. This they of course refused to do, preferring to increase the number of both machines and girls, and leaving the workmen to their own devices. At the end of three weeks, the men returned and offered their services; but they were too late, as by that time a staff of female operators had been organised, and were already sufficiently skilled to supply the demands on the firm.

The spinning-machines are exceedingly simple in their construction and operation, and they make perfect work. Each machine is capable of producing four sizes of "roll"; but, for the sake of illustration, we shall briefly describe one at work on the variety known as "Irish roll." The tobacco leaves are brought from the sorting-room, separated into two classes; the large or nearly whole leaves are known as "covers," and the broken pieces are called "fillers." Eight girls are required to attend a machine employed in making "Irish roll." Two of them feed the machine, one laying in the "covers" and the other the "fillers." Other two spread out the "covers" ready for the feeder, while two more pass the "fillers" through a part of the machine which rubs them into "cores" ready for laying inside the "covers." The remaining two girls keep the table of the machine supplied with "leaf," and make themselves useful in various ways. Though deftness of manipulation is requisite in all, only the two feeders require special skill. The principal operative is the one who puts in the "fillers" or core. She has to regulate the supply of leaf so as to form a rope of equal thickness throughout. This she does by the sense of touch, aided by a sort of gauge. As the "leaf" passes from her fingers, it is caught between two leather belts, which work against each other in a diagonal position. A series of pressing-rollers hold the belts tight against the tobacco, and cause them to twist it up firmly and evenly. A self-acting reel receives the tobacco as it issues from the machine, and the operation of spinning is completed. A man, with the assistance of three boys, produced no more than 100 lb. a-day of "Irish roll;" while one of the new machines—certainly not working at its ultimate rate of speed—produces 400 lb. in the same time. The machines, which are noiseless in their action, are kept in motion by treadles operated upon by several of the girls, but steam-power may be applied where convenient. On leaving the spinning-machines, the tobacco is taken to the "rolling" machines, where it is made up into rolls by girls of fourteen or fifteen years of age in much less time than it could be by a strong and experienced man following the old fashion.

Thus, a new occupation has been provided for women and girls. The work is light and agreeable, and the wages will compare favourably with those paid in other branches of manufacture. To employers the invention will be a great boon, as the cost of labour will be much reduced, and they will be able to conduct their business without the interference of unions or the dread of strikes.

A GERMAN sued his neighbour for killing his dog. The Justice asked the defendant if he killed the dog. "Pe sure I kilt him, but let him prove it," was the dogged reply. This being satisfactory the plaintiff was asked—with a view of assessing damages—how much the dog was worth? "The dog was worth nothing, but since he was so mean as to kill him, he shall pay de full value of him." That picture will apply to a good many lawsuits.

TO CONDENSE the words telegraphic communication into the one word *telegram* was an obvious benefit to the community; and even the humbler *bus* has its advantages; though the one is an example of clipping and the other of coining. But I cannot altogether regard with approval, the use by young ladies of such clipped words as *photoes* and *autoes*. *Zoo* and *drum* and such words are now acclimatised, and perhaps photoes and autoes may also take root. Yet, when a young lady asked me to look at her photoes, it suggested the idea of the celebrated "little mice," in Sir John Suckling's ballad, and when she told me that she had a few fresh autoes to show me, I failed to recognise in these other toes the word autographs. If it were not that I should be thought guilty of the vile habit of punning, I would say that I object to photo and auto *in toto*. People who use such clipped words—unless, indeed, they are shopkeepers and dealers—have not the excuse of the Hebrew vendor of delapidated garments with whom Coleridge remonstrated for snuffling, "o' clo'!" when the Jew told the poet, that he could say old clothes distinctly; but, that when he had to repeat the words many hundreds of times in a day, it saved him much unnecessary fatigue to use the popular contraction.—*Once a Week.*

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ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION OF A BOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I beg you will give publicity to the following fact, which occurred here yesterday. One of my boys, aged ten years and upwards, was standing at the gate of my residence, when he was invited by a passing tramp to come and speak to him. The boy delined to do so, and the fellow thereupon immediately seized him by the wrist, gagged him, and, by means of threatening to kill him with a large clasp-knife, which he showed him several times, so intimidated him that the lad was dragged by the ruffian from hence through the populous places of Twickenham and Richmond to Hammersmith, where the fellow ultimately went into a public-house, leaving the boy outside, after enjoining him to wait for him. The boy, however, fortunately seized the opportunity thus given to escape, and was successful in eluding his vile companion, and, by means of making frequent inquiries, made his way to Richmond; where he met his brother, who brought him safely home; much to the relief of the family circle, which was in a state of great anxiety, having exhausted all the sources of inquiry as to his whereabouts. This is a fact to which I think too much publicity cannot be given, in order to put the public more on the alert to detect such cases, as this fellow was enabled without challenge, except by one solitary individual, to whom he gave a surly answer, to drag this child along a journey of at least seven miles, and without any one noticing the disparity in the appearance of the two. True it was that several stared very hard at them, but, being outstared by the ruffian, they walked on and did not think fit to interfere. I do sincerely hope that your observations on the case of Colonel Hickie, and the insertion of this letter, will put the public more on the *qui vive* in such matters. The lad made several attempts to attract attention, but he was immediately gagged, and, having had the knife drawn across his throat on several occasions, was so intimidated that he did not know what to do.—Yours, &c.,

PATER.

Teddington, Oct. 15.

MRS. CHARLES MATHEWS, SENIOR.

(*Era.*)

WE have to record the decease, at the advanced age of 87, of Mrs. Charles Mathews, the mother of our distinguished comedian, and widow of that eminent actor, his father, whom she survived 34 years. Mrs. Mathews was the daughter of a much-respected gentleman named Jackson, who had directed his attention to the stage, and had studied as a pupil of Samuel Foote. At an early age Miss Jackson entered the theatrical profession, in which she speedily acquired a good position. On the 28th of March, 1803, she became the wife of Mr. Mathews. During the Haymarket season of 1803, when Mr. Colman successfully tried the experiment of forming a company of actors from the country, Mrs. Mathews was engaged with her husband and made her first appearance before a London audience (May 20, 1803), as Emma, in the farce of *Peeping Tom*. She was announced as from the York Theatre, then the great nursery of provincial talent. Her figure, small at its first approach to womanhood, had now grown to a height rather above than below the average, and its contour, though slender, was round and graceful. Her voice, countenance, and manner were very pleasing, and she soon became a favourite. Ophelia, in *Hamlet*; Fanny in *The Clandestine Marriage*; Leonora in *The Padlock*; Gillian, in *The Quaker*; and Virginia, in *Paul and Virginia* were her principal characters through the season. On Monday, December 26, 1803, her son, the present Charles James Mathews, was born, and with this fresh claim upon her attention Mrs. Mathews ceased to appear on the stage. The literary powers of the deceased were displayed in the various works, chiefly of theatrical reminiscences, which bear her name; and her declining days, passed in the society of honoured friends, were made happy by the unceasing solicitude of her son, who, since his father's death, has annually augmented to a handsome income the small annuity derived from the Covent-garden Fund. Mr. Charles Mathews, who thus devoted the choicest fruits of his professional toil, was summoned from the continent by the intelligence of his mother's illness, and he was in affectionate attendance upon her to the last moment. Mrs. Mathews died at her residence, Chelsea-villa, Brompton, at one in the morning of Tuesday, October 12, passing peacefully away without the slightest suffering. In the full possession of all her faculties, cheerfully conscious of her approaching end, and conversing with her son and the affectionate friends gathered round her beside, till in a quiet slumber she closed her eyes on earth, a happier termination of a long and happy life could not be imagined. Sharing in the high honours of the profession won by her husband, and living to see her son attain the proud position he fills on the English stage, all the brightest hopes of her life must have been realised. Her leisure was devoted to literature, and besides several contributions to magazines, many volumes which have gained great favour with the public attest her ability as an authoress. In addition to the "Memoirs of Charles Mathews," the deceased was the author of two volumes, entitled "Tea-table Talk; or, Anecdotes of Actors:" "Ennobled Actresses," and other works. With the truest feeling of respect for the memory of his mother, Mr. Charles Mathews has sacrificed his own personal griefs to the consideration of others. He has continued to appear throughout the week at the Princess's Theatre, that the interests of the manager and the company might not suffer. In the sincere belief that "to help the living is to mourn the dead," he has not allowed his own bereavement to entail losses on others; and whilst he has thus earned the kindly acknowledgments of his professional brethren, he will be equally secure of the warmest sympathy of the public. The funeral took place on Saturday, October 16, at Kensal-green Cemetery.

WHY CHARLES DICKENS SEPARATED FROM HIS WIFE.

[HIS OWN STATEMENT.]

(*Boston Folio.*)

THE great novelist prefaces his letter as follows:— "You have not only my full permission to show this, but I beg you to show this to any one who has been misled into doing wrong." We therefore take pleasure in presenting his statement to our readers:—

"My Dear ——: Mrs. Dickens and I have lived unhappily together for many years. Hardly any one who has known us intimately can fail to have known that we are, in all respects of character and temperament, wonderfully unsuited to each other. I suppose that no two people, not vicious in themselves, ever were joined together, who had greater difficulty in understanding one another, or who had less in common. An attached woman servant (more friend to both of us than a servant), who lived with us sixteen years, and is now married, and who was, and still is, in Mrs. Dickens' confidence and mine, who had the closest familiar experience of this unhappiness in London, in the country, in France, in Italy, wherever we have been, year after year, month after month, week after week, day after day, will bear testimony to this.

"Nothing has, on many occasions, stood between us and a separation, but Mrs. Dickens' sister Georgina Hogarth. From the age of 15 she has devoted herself to our house and children. She has been their playmate, nurse, instructress, friend, protectress, adviser, and companion. In the manly consideration towards Mrs. Dickens which I owe to my wife, I will merely remark of her that the peculiarity of her character has thrown all the care of the children on some one else. I do not know—I cannot by any stretch of fancy imagine—what would have become of them but for this aunt who has grown up with them, to whom they are devoted, and who has sacrificed the best part of her youth and life to them.

"She has remonstrated, reasoned, suffered, and toiled, and come again to prevent a separation between Mrs. Dickens and me. Mrs. Dickens has often expressed to her her sense of her affectionate care and devotion to the house—never more strongly than within the last twelve months.

"For some years past, Mrs. Dickens has been in the habit of representing to me that it would be better for her to go away and live apart; that her always increasing estrangement made a mental disorder under which she sometimes labours; more, that she felt herself unfit for the life she had to lead as my wife, and that she would be far better away. I have uniformly replied that she must bear our misfortune and fight the fight out to the end; that the children were the first consideration, and that I feared they must bind us together 'in appearance.'

"At length, within these three weeks, it was suggested to me by Foster, that even for their sakes, it would surely be better to reconstruct and rearrange the unhappy home. I empowered him to treat with Mrs. Dickens as the friend of both of us for one and twenty years. Mrs. Dickens wished to add, on her part, Mark Lemon, and did so. On Saturday last, Lemon wrote to Foster that Mrs. Dickens 'gracefully and thankfully accepted' the terms I proposed to her.

"Of the pecuniary part of them, I will only say that I believe they are as generous as if Mrs. Dickens were a lady of distinction and I a man of fortune. The remaining parts of them are easily described—my eldest boy to live with Mrs. Dickens, and to take care of her; my eldest girl to keep my house; both my girls and all my children but the eldest son to live with me in continued companionship of their Aunt Georgina, for whom they have all the tenderest affections that I have ever seen among young people, and who has a higher claim (as I have often declared, for many years) upon my affection, respect, and gratitude than anybody in this world.

"I hope that no one who may become acquainted with what I write here, can possibly be so cruel and unjust as to put any misconstruction on our separation so far. My elder children all understand it perfectly, and all accept it as inevitable.

"There is not a shadow of doubt or concealment among us. My eldest son and I are one as to it all.

"Two wicked persons, who should have spoken very different of me, in consideration of earned respect and gratitude, have (as I am told, and, indeed to my personal knowledge) coupled with this separation the name of a young lady for whom I have a great attachment and regard. I will not repeat the name—I honour it too much. Upon my soul and honour, there is not on this earth a more virtuous and spotless creature than that young lady. I know her to be innocent and pure, and as good as my own daughters.

"Further, I am quite sure that Mrs. Dickens, having received this assurance from me, must now believe it, in the respect I know her to have for me, and in the perfect confidence I know her, in her better moments, to repose in my truthfulness.

"On this head, again, there is not a shadow of doubt or concealment between my children and me. All is open and plain among us, as though we were brothers and sisters. They are perfectly certain that I would not deceive them, and the confidence among us is without a fear.

C. D."

M. LIBRI.

A GERMAN correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette*, writing from Florence upon the death of M. Libri, furnishes some curious particulars of the parentage and biography of that illustrious and unfortunate *savant*. His father, it appears, was an Italian exile at Brussels in 1831, and a revolutionary journalist. The names he gave his son sufficiently indicate the father's political predilections. They were Brutus Icilius Timoleon. The future Professor at the College of France, and Member of the Institute, gave promise at a very early age of extraordinary attainments in science and learning, and was warmly encouraged by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in whose delightful capital he lived, being in fact by birth and parentage a Florentine citizen. Nevertheless he became a Carbonaro, and was accused by his fellow conspirators of betraying them to the Government. At all events, he took refuge in France; as a Carbonaro according to his friends, as a confidant of the Government according to his enemies. A naturalised Frenchman, he rose at a bound to honours which very few Frenchmen born achieve; in science and in letters making many influential friends, and some formidable enemies, of whom the bitterest and most powerful was Arago. His position in France was not improved, nor the jealousy of his rivals alleviated, by the publication of a history of Science in Italy, in which he claimed for the land of his birth the credit of many of the most important discoveries. To the *Revue des Deux Mondes* he contributed a paper on Galileo which caused great offence at Rome. Nor did a series of articles published anonymously in the *Débats*, but attributed to his pen, in which the liberal reforms of Pius IX. were severely and contemptuously treated, tend to conciliate the favour of Italians. Just before the Revolution of February he was suddenly overwhelmed with charges of the most disgraceful nature. He was accused of having taken advantage of his official opportunities to purloin from the libraries of the State a variety of rare editions and MSS., and to have offered them for sale in foreign countries. In the desk of M. Guizot at the Foreign-office was found a confidential communication to this effect. Arago was then in power; and so threatening was the popular outcry against him that he followed the fortunes of the constitutional Monarchy into England, where he lived in absolute retirement until, broken in health, he returned to Italy, and to Florence, to breathe his last on the hills of Fiesole. Such, in brief, is the account of the German correspondent at Florence, who, although professing to deal tenderly with M. Libri's reputation, evidently makes the most and the worst of those odious charges which by many distinguished men in France—among others by M. Merimee, of the Academy—and by all who enjoyed his acquaintance in England—were considered, after careful inquiry, to be without a shadow of proof, or even of probability. To those who share Mr. Shandy's belief that there is much in a name, it may not be without interest to remember that the arms of the Libri family—dating from the fourteenth century—were three closed books.—*Daily News.*

VICTOR HUGO AND ENGLISH ANONYMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—Among the nameless guides of opinion who teach us what to think by rote and what to repeat on trust, several have lately raised a shrill cry against the inaccuracies found (as they say) in the last great work of the greatest writer of the age. Their own accuracy of knowledge in all matters, social or historical, gives them the right to do so. In the third volume of "L'Homme qui Rit," Victor Hugo has described the legal process of "pressing to death," as it existed even under the Georges. The last case was that of Major Strangways, who died under the torture about the middle of the eighteenth century. The contemporary account of his execution was reprinted a few years ago in Mr. Dickens's magazine, *All the Year Round*. By so dying the victim preserved his lands from forfeiture, and wrested the heritage of his children from the clutch of Royalty. A famous former case was that of Mr Calverly, the hero—at least the protagonist—of a tragedy attributed in his own time to Shakespeare. Having murdered his elder children in a frenzy of passion, he submitted himself to this horrible death to save the surviving child from beggary. I think it was on this occasion that his servant, being moved by the groans of the crushed wretch praying that they would kill him quicker, added in mercy further weights to the heap already breaking his breast in, and was hanged for interference with the law by thus shortening the prescribed hours of mortal agony. A less notable case than either was that of a poor thief named Spiggot, who in 1721 was put under the press for refusing to plead. "He bore 350 pounds weight for half an hour, but then 50 more being added, he begged that he might be carried back to plead, which favour was granted." The form of judgment read out on this occasion has been accurately transcribed by Victor Hugo:

"That the prisoner shall be sent to the prison from whence he came, and put into a mean room stopped from the light, and shall then be laid on the bare ground without any litter, straw, or other covering, and without any garment about him except something to hide his privy members. He shall lie upon his back, his head shall be covered, and his feet shall be bare. One of his arms shall be drawn with a cord to one side of the room, and the other arm to the other side; and his legs shall be served in the like manner. Then there shall be laid upon his body as much iron or stone as he can bear, and more. And the first day after he shall have three morsels of barley bread without any drink; and the second day he shall be allowed to drink as much as he can, at three times, of the water that is next the prison door, except running water, without any bread; and this shall be his diet till he dies.

"This sentence having no effect upon the prisoners, the executioner—as is usual in such cases—was ordered to tie their thumbs together and draw the cord together as tight as he was able, which was immediately done; but neither this, nor all the admonitions of the Court, being sufficient to bring them to plead, they were sentenced to be pressed to death."

Of the two culprits, one gave in at sight of the press-room; the other, despite the remonstrances of the Ordinary of Newgate, who "prayed by him and at several times asked him why he would hazard his soul by such an obstinate kind of self-murder," remained obdurate, and was subjected to the torture, or rather to the—what shall we say?—for torture, as we hear, was "unknown to the English law." "He sometimes lay silent under the pressure, and then again would fetch his breath very quick and short. Several times he complained that they had lain" (*sic* for laid) "a cruel weight upon his face, though it was covered with nothing but a thin cloth, which was afterwards removed and laid more light and hollow; yet he still complained of the prodigious weight upon his face, which might be caused by the blood being forced up thither and pressing the veins as violently as if the force had been externally on his face. The reasons he gave for enduring the press were that his effects might be preserved for the good of his family, and that none might reproach his children by telling them their father was hanged." He "would sometimes wish he had died in the press, for he said that before he was taken out he was fallen into a kind of slumber, and had hardly any sense of pain left;" though at other times he gladly made use of the time so graciously granted him for repentance and the process of soul-saving. His contrition, in one sense of the word, was likely enough to be genuine. "He said that he did not desire to live, for he could hardly fetch his breath, and could only be a weak an unhealthy man;" and he was duly hanged, February 8, 1721. In April, 1726, one Burnworth enjoyed the like mercies, having "his thumbs tied and strained as usual," and afterwards being kept in the press "for the space of one hour and three-quarters, under a weight of three hundred three quarters and two pounds; whilst he continued in the press he endeavoured to beat his brains out against the floor. The High-Sheriff himself was present during this punishment, and frequently exhorted him to plead to the indictment, which at last he consented to do"—and was hanged, also "as usual."

And now, in October, 1869, a *Times* reviewer informs Victor Hugo, and all who share his ignorance in this matter, that if he had read the report of Felton's examination in August, 1628, he would have found that Charles I. "desired in vain to have Felton racked for confession of accomplices" (this English is none of mine, but the judiciously anonymous reviewer's) and "consequently" the *peine forte et dure* "is a mere flight of French imagination." Q.E.D. He forgets to add hanging, drawing, and quartering to the list of French fictions. Out of the mouths of men thus miserably ignorant of the laws and customs of their own country, in times recent rather than remote, sentence is given forth against the shortcomings of a foreign writer. The reviewers may shelter themselves if they please under the skirt of Mr. Froude, who in his History of the Reign of Elizabeth says that the Spanish Ambassador must have been misled by recollections of the Inquisition when he sent word to his Government of the infliction upon a political prisoner of this "peine forte et dure," a thing never known or possible in England! When an eminent English historian is found at fault in so simple a matter of English history, it is certainly alike reasonable and becoming to assume a lofty air of rebuke towards an erring foreigner who happens to be less at sea in English waters than are some Englishmen. Verbal errors of detail or date there may be in the book, but of what weight is the gravest among them when set beside this? "The raven chides blackness;" the Gracchi complain of sedition; and the *Times* reviewer denounces French ignorance of English history. Again we are asked what authority can be given for the account of the Mohock Club, the She-Romps Club, &c.; and writers who "want to know" this come forward to correct and improve our knowledge of the age of Swift.

I have neither time nor wish to touch upon the political and moral questions raised by such critics, though the paragraph on "theories of equality" in the *Times* article is a choice and alluring sample of serious farce; and Mr. Dallas, in the columns of the same paper, has twice sufficiently vindicated the value of the English version now in course of publication. But the reviewer's argument, that translation is impossible because he cannot translate, is too exquisite to pass unnoticed. It would be invaluable to a schoolboy, who finds himself unable to construe his lesson, could he persuade his master to accept the inference that it cannot be construed by anybody. By the like deduction, Thersites might prove Achilles misshapen. For instance, "The dog," says Ursus, in one of his quaint, brilliant rhapsodies of roving humour, "is an odd sort of beast—shows its sweat on its tongue, and its smile with its tail." What the reviewer has made of this little sentence gives proof enough of his fitness for the work of translation. Such proof was given by the legendary Frenchman who turned "all hail" into "tout grêle;" but, now for the first time we are bidden implicitly to admit that the fault in the one case lies with William Shakespeare, in the other with Victor Hugo. There is something heroic in such consistent audacity of assertion and assumption.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 21. ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

A MODERN HIGHWAYMAN.

(*Daily News*, Oct. 19.)

ABOUT half-past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, whilst it was still broad daylight, a lady named Perkins, the wife of Mr. H. Perkins (a magistrate for the county), was returning from Cambridge to Triplow, where she resides, about twelve miles from Cambridge. She was being driven by a man-servant in a brougham. Just after turning off the high road into the road leading thence to the village of Triplow, a man of genteel appearance, booted and spurred, and mounted on a powerful black horse, rode swiftly past the vehicle. When a little ahead he stopped, took off his hat, and then returned, having a species of black mask over his face. He rode across the route of Mrs. Perkins' vehicle, and so close as almost to come into collision with the horse in the brougham. He then drew a fully-cocked pistol from his pocket, presented it at the driver and intimated that if he moved he would blow his brains out. Having thus enforced obedience, he asked who was inside the vehicle. The servant replied that his mistress was. The robber then rode up to the window, which Mrs. Perkins, thinking some acquaintance desired to speak to her, let down. Her assailant then said, "Give me something!" Mrs. Perkins now perceived his disguise. She answered that she had just returned from shopping at Cambridge, meaning the robber to imply that she had not much money with her. He replied, "If you do not give me something I'll blow your servant's brains out," and again presented the pistol at the servant's head. Mrs. Perkins then took a sovereign from her pocket, and gave it him, and he then rode off. After this, he would seem to have ridden about the neighbourhood for from two to three hours, as he was seen by persons who can identify him in several different directions. He passed Hauxton-turnpike, about three miles from where he stopped the brougham, about ten minutes past seven, and inquired there whether he could get to Huntingdon without passing through Cambridge, in which direction, however, he proceeded. Between Hauxton-gate and Trumpington he met Mr. French, a bricklayer, of Melbourn, who, accompanied by his wife, was on his return home from Cambridge in a cart. He stopped them, and, presenting a pistol at Mr. French's head, exclaimed, "Your money or your life!" Mr. French said he was a poor man, and had got nothing, upon which the robber replied, "Well, then, you may go," and rode off in the direction of Cambridge. The police were communicated with, and the result was that, shortly after seven on Sunday morning, the fellow was apprehended at a public-house, known as the King William, about six miles from Cambridge on the Huntingdon-road. He had passed the night there, and was dressing for departure, his costume being in the regular Claude Duval style. Upon him was found a single-barrel pistol, capped, and fully loaded with large shot; a case of lancets and some other surgical instruments, a pocket microscope, and a photograph of a lady. He objected to a constable looking at this latter, saying it was not for the gaze of the vulgar. In money he had a half-sovereign and a few shillings. A species of black netted necktie, found in his pocket, is supposed to have been what he used to conceal his face. He said that he should not have been captured, but that he found comfortable stabling at the King William, and stopped there out of consideration for his horse. He is tall, fair, and about twenty-three years of age. He gives the name of Charles Trevor, and says he is a medical student, the nephew of Dr Smith, "a learned physician and fellow of many learned societies." He adds that his residence is in Albany-street, Regent's-park. The horse is supposed to have been obtained at some livery stables. There is not the slightest symptom of insanity about the prisoner, who has behaved very coolly since he has been in custody. He was charged formally before a county magistrate on Monday and remanded.

THE SECRETARY BIRD.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE UN-NATURAL HISTORY OF COMMERCE.

THERE is a tall bird known to naturalists by the name of the Secretary Bird. Its classical name is the *Gypogeranus*, or vulture-crane. It is, in fact, about the size of a stork, to which it is nearly allied by nature and in its voracious propensities. In digestive power it is hardly inferior to the ostrich. The proper food of the Secretary Bird is reptiles, specially serpents; but, when domesticated, every kind of nourishment agrees with it, and if it be permitted to suffer from hunger, it will fall upon ducks, chickens, goslings, and fish. Its gait and figure are elegant and imposing. It walks like a king's secretary. Its eye has a quick, dazzling, predaceous glance. A beautiful tuft of feathers, which it can erect at pleasure, inclines backwards from its head exactly resembling a fine feathery goose-quill stuck behind the ear of a secretary. Hence its name. In hot climates, where reptiles abound, this bird is carefully preserved. It is felony to kill one, but the public appreciate its uses too well to destroy it wantonly.

I do not know if there be a specimen in the Zoological Gardens at the present moment; but there was lately a very fine one in solitary confinement in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris. It is, however, unnecessary to go so far to see it, for there are vast numbers in this country, though not so many in confinement as could be wished. In London, especially, there are many fine specimens of the true breed, and not a few beautiful varieties and hybrids. For instance, we have the Actuary Bird, the Agency Bird, the Director Bird, and the Manager Bird. The name of the last is a corruption from the French *manger* "to eat;" the "a" having been probably inserted from the creature being observed to ejaculate "Ah!" in token of enjoyment, in the midst of eating. To these may be added the Solicitor Bird, with which the above-named are known to cross freely; and the variety is instantly recognised by its bill, which is often of portentous dimensions. Finally, there is a Great Liquidator, whose voracity is too well known to the public to need description. A fine specimen of it was recently caught in Lincoln's Inn Fields, whilst in the act of seizing its prey. In fact, this variety is supposed by Professor Owes to be the veritable *Dinornis* of New Zealand, and to have been hatched in the Eccalobion, from one of the fossil eggs brought over to this country by way of Hindustan.

All varieties of the Secretary Bird, except perhaps the one last spoken of, are gregarious in the domesticated state, and live together in great harmony; in fact, they form *Companies*. In this way, they are enabled to gratify to their fullest extent their predaceous habits, and indulge their voracious appetites. But in birds, as in men, indulgence beyond certain limits sows the seeds of disease; constitutional maladies become developed and at last prevail; the Secretary Birds succumbs. Then the Great Liquidator, if not prevented, steps in and performs the half-friendly, half-cannibal office of gobbling it up. The way to prevent such a catastrophe is to supply the poor Secretary Birds with some light nutritious diet, such as poultry or *fish*. As they are unable at such a time to cater entirely for themselves, it is necessary for the fish to be drawn together in small separate pools, where they can be easily caught in quantities not too large at a time. If the crisis be thus averted, the Secretary Birds, which have something of the Phœnix in them, will revive, recover their plumage, and be as active and voracious as ever. It is, however, to be noted that no Secretary Bird, which has been so unfortunate as to lose the tuft on its head, has ever been known to recover.

It need hardly be observed that this crisis in the life of a company of Secretary Birds is also a very critical time for the fish, which, for the most part, have themselves to blame for what happens. These foolish little creatures are easily got together by the jingle and glitter of a little tin, and the very plumage, especially the tuft of their deadly enemies, the Secretary Birds, is known to attract them. Sometimes, however, the Great Liquidator drives away the Secretary Birds; but it is only to make both them and the fish its own exclusive prey. It is only a choice of evils for the fish. They are sure to be caught at last, they are so exceedingly silly.

The English, like the tropical Secretary Bird, has, however, its uses, and needs to be preserved: it is, in fact, as above described, a *tropical* species. The native bird is perfectly harmless: it is the *tropical* one only that needs to be guarded against. This is not very difficult if it be properly watched. The Auditor Bird, though vastly inferior in size, will, if properly trained after the manner of a falcon, prevent the species we have been describing from becoming dangerous. There is, however, this peculiarity to be guarded against in the Auditor. His sense of hearing is, as his name implies, very acute, and he is apt to trust to that rather than to his sight, which, as he is of the Nocturn class, ought principally to guide him in hunting in the dark. The consequence is that he listens too often to the cry of the Secretaries, and picks up their tone. When this happens the Auditor becomes worse than useless for the purpose intended; and it is, therefore, advisable to change the bird employed. The Actuary Bird also (only it must be of the solitary, not the gregarious variety) will, if reclaimed in time, save multitudes of fish. Nothing, however, is more effectual than vigilance on the part of the fish themselves; and on the part of the public an elementary acquaintance with Cocker.—*Orchestra.*

ALTHOUGH familiarity may not always breed contempt, yet it often begets indifference. I saw an instance of this the other day, when my friend Peter Pr—l Pictor, R.A., was walking with the Dean of ——, round the Close. Pictor was looking at the effects of light and shade produced by the grand mass of the old cathedral and said to his companion, "how well the cathedral looks to-day!" "Who is looking well to-day?" asked the Dean, who is somewhat deaf. "The cathedral," replied Pictor. "Oh yes!" observed the dean, "I dare-say it does; but, to tell you the truth, I don't often notice it. But then, you are a painter." And you (thought Pictor, though he did not say so) are only the Dean.—*Once a Week.*

THE PERFECTION OF PREPARED COCOA.

MARAVILLA COCOA.

Sole Proprietors—TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

THE COCOA (or CACAO) of MARAVILLA is the true THEOBROMA of LINNÆUS. Cocoa is indigenous to South America, of which Maravilla is a favoured portion. TAYLOR BROTHERS having secured the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, have, by the skilful application of their soluble principle and elaborate machinery, produced what is so undeniably the perfection of prepared Cocoa, that it has not only secured the preference of homœopaths and cocoa-drinkers generally, but many who had hitherto not found any preparation to suit them, have, after one trial, adopted the Maravilla Cocoa as their constant beverage for breakfast, luncheon, &c.

"A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED."

See following Extract from the "Globe" of May 14, 1868.

"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of "Maravilla" Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.

Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA and SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE.

Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies' Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customers' Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight	1/11 13/16
" " " 3 "	1/11 5/8
" " on demand	1/11 7/16
" Scotland and Ireland	1/11 3/8
Circular Notes	1/11 5/16

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

Bombay, 16th November, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 13/16d. per Re.
4 " "	at 1s. 11 11/16d. "
3 " "	at 1s. 11 5/8d. "
2 " "	at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
1 " "	at 1s. 11 1/2d. "
On demand	at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On Scotland and Ireland Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 11 3/8d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 9th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.— { The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette." Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a GREY HORSE, aged in good condition, and very serviceable, suitable for a Brougham or Shigram, and has been accustomed to hard work. Price Rs. 150 for Cash. To be seen after application, one day previous, to A. B., care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

NORMANDY PIPPINS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Received Overland.	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
From the basket, per lb.	1 4	1 8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

FOR SALE.

A fresh Batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, just landed ex-ship Coldstream.

A Miniature Brougham, nearly new, either with or without Horse.

TO BE LET, the airy and commodious House "LOCKSLEY HALL."—Apply to the undersigned.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

PAPER FOR SALE.

PRINTING:—Royal 18 to 28 lb., Super-royal 28 lb., Double Royal 36 and 40 lb.

HAND-MADE:—Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

MACHINE-MADE:—Foolscap 9 to 18 lb., superfine cream laid 12 to 18 lb.—Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 and 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

BLOTTING:—Superior lilac 33 lb.

CARTRIDGE:—Cream shade rolled 25¼ by 27¼ in.

PACKING:—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. for Spinning Mills &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Forbes Street, 6th October, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

TONGUED AND GROOVED.

Whitewood ½ by 6½ in., ½ by 7½ in., and ¾ by 6 in., also Redwood ¾ by 6 in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.

TONGUED, GROOVED AND BEADED.

Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms

of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart with a handsome flea-bitten grey Arab horse and harness complete, to be sold together or separately.

A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.

Just landed.

A neat and light English-built Buggy on C. springs by R. Neas, Longacre.

A light curricle with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure by Pearce and Countze, Longacre with two harness saddles.

A first-class Clarence by Neas, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new small self-driving or park Phaeton on C. springs with moveable driving box by Lewis.

Four second-hand Dog-carts.

A nearly new single horse four-seated Phaeton with moveable shutters.

And also,
The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Mail Phaeton by E. Ketserton with a set of double harness.

The above to be seen at a day's notice to the undersigned.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, collins patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by R. Ness, Longacre.

Also,
2 new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

Just Landed.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,
A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,
A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London. Price Rs. 80 to 100 & 225.

Also,
The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,
Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C springs by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with College patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
15th November, 1869.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No family should be without these Pills. Their long tried efficacy in removing indigestion, stimulating the bowels, and purifying the blood has secured them imperishable fame throughout the world. Whatever the disease may be a few doses will relieve the more urgent symptoms, and thereafter completely control all disordered actions, rouse the torpid liver, empty the engorged spleen, cleanse the obstructed kidneys, assimilate the food, improve the blood, and thereby confer on the brain and every function healthful vigour, natural activity and wholesome regularity. In cases of indigestion, dimness of sight, headache, mental and physical lassitude, these restorative Pills act as a charm. They expel rheumatism and gout, and they infallibly correct complaints incidental to females.

NOTICES.

THE ARTIST'S DREAM of the JEYPORE BALL.

Copies 9 by 5½, each .... Rs. 2 } Cash.
Cartes de Visite „ .... „ 1 }

These celebrated Pictures can be obtained only of LINDLEY and WARREN, Apollo Street.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, DENTIST, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment.

Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE,

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have secured the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, and that they have OPENED FIRST-CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in these Premises, where Hot-chops, Steaks and Oysters, &c., &c. will be served up at a minute's notice. The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room will be on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY. (Ld) ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.

(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRATHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

HEAL and SONS, IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,

for all parts of the world.

SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.

196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.; and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITTANIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co., Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

ALSO,—BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY FOR SEA-SICKNESS
Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.—TREACHER & Co.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.
Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them
Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
** Price Lists Post Free.
AGENTS.—BOMBAY: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.

—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.

Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Abram J. Robarts, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN— { William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
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Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.

William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000.

Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750, Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq.
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
and
H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	„ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	„ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Wednesday, the 24th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co., will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

On account of the first purchasers Nersey Heerjee and Gordhun Pitamber—

A quantity of 2½ lbs. madapollam.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of TIMBER.

To-morrow, Saturday, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana Bunder the following teak timber.

80 logs 1st class teak.
280 „ 2nd do.
25 tons 1st do. planks.
50 „ 2nd do. do.
100 „ teak scantling of sizes.
50 „ „ boards of sizes.

On account of the first purchaser—

TRICKUMJEE WAYEA.

About 10 tons scantlings 5 by 5.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 22nd instant Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:

7 cases white jacconets of different numbers.
2 ditto mull.
5 ditto T red scarfs.
4 ditto ditto cambric.
5 ditto prints.
5 ditto grey dhotees.
1 ditto silk handkerchiefs.
2 ditto fancy doe skins.

A few dozen superior champaigne in quarts and pints; some very slightly ullaged.

An invoice of hardware, treasure safes, &c., just landed from the Thomas Bell, consisting of iron folding chairs or bedsteads, with leather-cloth cushions, folding bedsteads, fire and thief-proof safes, tacks, carriage springs, mail axles, double-barrel guns, boxwood rullers, gun caps, electro-plated waiters, &c., &c.

SALE of COALS, SAVED from the BURNT SHIP "COMMODORE PERRY."

On Tuesday next, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at Mazagon Darookhana,—About 600 to 700 tons, Davidson West Hartley coals, in two lots.

N. B.—25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

COFFEE ESTATES.

On Wednesday, the 8th December, at the hour of 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to auction sale, at their rooms, the following very eligible agricultural investments.

Firstly—All that well-known coffee estate called the "Pandurang" estate, situated in the coffee district of north Wynaad, brought forward to a high state of cultivation and well worthy the attention of experienced planters.

ALSO,

Secondly—All that equally desirable or, if any thing, it may be considered somewhat better property, situated on the neighbourhood of the foregoing called the "Cama estate."

ALSO.

Thirdly—A tract of vacant land in the district of Tirhoot. Further particulars of these fine properties will shortly appear.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new English Dog-cart in perfect order with everything complete and a set of English harness.

The property of an Officer.

A grey Arab charger stands 14-2, age 6 years—believed to be sound—very powerful and a good pigsticker; goes also in harness.

THE CORRECT ROTTEN ROW BUILD.

A PETERS & SONS' West-end SOCIABLE BAROUCHE, though used it is no way injured and is to be sold at half its value.

Bombay, 19th November 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at GIRGAUM.

On Saturday, the 27th day of November 1869, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, on the premises, by the order of the Official Assignee In Re Balcrustna Bapoojee an Insolvent:—all the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in the following landed property.

All that piece or parcel of fazendary ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at Girgaum in the oart called Dhuntory in the sub-district of Bholeshwar containing 36 3-9 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the east by the passage of the oart, on the west by the oart of Antonio de Ga, north by the passage and the house of Purshotum Walljee, and on the south by the passage and range of Babajee Crustna Josey, assessed under No. 296.

For further particulars apply to the Official Assignee at his Office High Court.

Bombay, 20th November 1869. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS and PORCELAIN WARES, a DOG CART, HORSE and HARNESS complete, &c., &c., at the Marine Lines Esplanade.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Residence, in the Marine Lines, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. MOYLE, proceeded up-country, the same comprising of cut glass ware, handsome blue and gold dinner and desert services, best plated ware such as curry dishes, a set of dish covers 6 in number, cruet and egg frames, toast rack, salver, a set of plated spoons and forks for 12 persons in a mahogany case, table candlesticks, cutlery, &c.; blackwood furniture, such as dining, round, pier, lady's work, writing, camp, washing and dressing tables; conversation and Cleopatra couches; drawing room, easy and other chairs; chiffoniers, teapoys, sideboards, screen, iron and blackwood four posts bedstead, wardrobes and gown presses, chest of drawers, hanging and table argand lamps, English Brussels carpet, and table ornaments, &c.

AT 3 P.M.

An English-built dog cart with a serviceable flea-bitten grey horse and harness complete.

No catalogue, and the property is now on view.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 20th November, 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Saturday, the 20th inst., Messrs. Bennet & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

100 gross white wood pencils
100 gross colored pencils
140 Dozen Iron trays
57 Cwts sharp points nails, 1 to 3½ inches
57 Cwts flat points nails, 4 to 10 inches
Few boxes of fresh provision
4 Casks Australian Tallow about 2½ cwt. each
1 Case carriage and buggy harness
1 Case carriage and buggy lamps
4 cases Persian imitation silk prints 24 inches 28 yds.
On account of first purchaser, Oosman Cado.
70 Pieces of French chintz.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Surat Cow.
1 Bay Arab horse height 14-1½.

AUCTION SALE of GREY PIECE GOODS.

This day, Friday, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms the following:—

40 bales 2,000 pieces grey shirtings 8½ lbs. 39 inches 38 yards.

A deposit of 50 per cent. to be payable on the spot, and the balance to be paid and cleared away within 2 days.

AUCTION SALE of JEWELLERY, SHAWLS, and MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES, by ORDER of GOVERNMENT.

Messrs Bennett & Co., have been honoured with instruction from the Government of Bombay, to submit to public action at their rooms, To-morrow, Saturday the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., the undermentioned Jewellery, &c. 1 Pearl Necklace with 86 pearls, and a gold pudduck of 10 Diamonds.

2 emeralds and 2 rubies.
1 ditto ditto containing 373 pearls.
1 ditto ditto „ 225 ditto with gold pudduck of 9 diamonds.
1 ditto ditto „ 198 ditto with ditto of 8 diamonds and 1 emerald.

3 gold bordered red shawls, pieces of turkey red cloths, chintz, jamdanies, and handkerchiefs, Scinde counterpanes, silk scarfs, Scinde work boxes, musical boxes, opera glasses, plated muffin dishes, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and richly open carved blackwood and English walnutwood and mahogany household furniture, handsome chandeliers by Nash, valuable clocks, first-rate musical boxes, rich flower vases and pots with trays, &c., at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Gazette" Office.

On Tuesday, the 23rd instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and richly open carved blackwood and English walnutwood and mahogany furniture, consists of richly carved circular pier and sofa tables, easy, predieu, and drawing room chairs, a handsome English mahogany large Ottomon with green and gold damask, a richly carved blackwood do., a pair of rich cut 6 light chandeliers, a do. do. 3 light wall gerandoles, a firstrate large musical box, playing 24 tunes with 3 cylinders, valuable alabaster 8 day clocks, handsome, gilt 8 days alarming and palanquin clocks with mechanical figures and music, a pair of handsome English brass in laid and gilt large show cases, flowered Hall lamps and veranda lanterns, English mahogany clothes press, handsomely carved four post bedstead dressing and washing tables, gown presses Lady's writing and work table, rich vases with Dresden figures a large ice box, garden pumps, a few boxes of brandy, pictures, sets of flower pots with trays and sundry other articles, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, a first class mahogany grand square piano, by Collard and Collard. A first rate sewing machine by Linger in good working order, also (if not previously disposed of by private contract.) A handsome English-built sociable by S Marks. with a pair of handsome fast-trotting grey Natal carriage horses, and a set of English plated mounted harness, &c at Middle Colaba opposite to the Post office chowky.

On Thursday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Bennett & Co, are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and procelainware, piano, carriage horses, &c., the property of C. A. Stuart, Esq., changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Cane and Company's Patent Freezing Machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.

Bombay, 19th November, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY by public auction, by order of the Mortgagee Pestonjee Aspendiarjee Mody, on account of the Mortgagor pursuant to the power vested in the Mortgagee by a deed dated the seventh day of October 1868. Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co., will sell by public auction the undermentioned properties in three lots on the undermentioned dates at their Auction Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, situate in Apollo Street, within the Fort.

Lot No. 1 will be put up for sale on Monday the 29th day of November, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. in the said Rooms.

Lot No. 1.

This Lot consists of three landed properties, out of which one is situate at Hornby Road, and the other two in Purshotum Chimnajee Street within the Fort are as follows

Firstly.—All that Piece or Parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, partly standing on the Farzendary ground belonging to Moroba Narronsett and partly on the ground registered by the collector of land revenue as pension and tax ground under Nos. 291, 291 293, 297 and 298 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25 and lately No. 25 situate, lying and being on the west side of Purshotum Chimnajee Street, within the Fort, and in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded on the east by the said Purshotum Chimnajee Street, on the west by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee Daver, on the north by the passage relating this Premises, as well as to the Parcel next hereinafter described, and on the south by the property of the late Byramjee Heerajee Colat, deceased, and which said premises were formerly and now are in the occupation of Merwanjee Fuckerjee Paw-walla.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, partly standing on the Farzendary ground belonging to Moroba Narronset, and partly on the ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as Pension and Tax ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, 297, and 298, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24 formerly No. 25. situate on the west side of Purshotum Chimnajee Street aforesaid in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba and containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-one square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said Purshotum Chimnajee Street, on the west by the piece of ground and stable built thereon next hereinafter described, on the north by the property of Pandoo Juma Collee, and on the south by the passage used appertaining to the premises hereby firstly described, and the house hereinabove firstly described, and which said piece of ground and message were formerly in the occupation of Manockjee Ruttonjee Zilla and is now in that of Hormusjee Pestonjee Jogeena.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or stable, partly standing on the furzandary ground belonging to Moroba Narronsett, and partly on the pension and tax ground registered by the Collector of Land Revenue as pension and tax ground under Nos. 291, 291, 293, 297, and 298, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10 situate on the east side of Hornby Row within the Fort of Bombay, and in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba and containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-seven square yards and two-ninths of another square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the hereditaments hereinbefore secondly above described, on the west by the Hornby Row aforesaid, on the north by the house of Dadabhoy Manockjee, and the south by the property of Pestonjee Nowrojee Daver which said piece of ground and message was formerly in the occupation of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, but is now in that of Hormusjee Byramjee Rana.

Lot No. 2 will be put up for sale on Tuesday, the 30th day of November, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. in the said Rooms.

Lot No. 2.

This lot consists of a piece of land or ground situate in Collawaddy or Badamcha Bhat at Worlee, within the Town and Island of Bombay

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, also right to a furzandary rent of the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon belonging to other tenants situate in Callawady or Badamcha bhat in Worlee, in the sub-district of Mazagon within the town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine square yards and six-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the sea-shore, on the west by the property of Vurgeevundass Mahdhowdass, on the north also by the property of the said Virgeevundass Mahdhowdass, and on the south by the property of Wittoba Manocjee, and which said piece or parcel of land and ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 664, and was formerly and still is in the occupation of Pandoo Kafer Nakewa Mushal Cannaha Heera Cumlacha and other tenants of the said Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy.

Lot No. 3 will be put up for sale on the said Tuesday, the 30th November, instant, at 4½ o'clock P.M. in the said Rooms.

Lot No. 3

This lot consists of three landed properties or oarts, situate at Mahim without the Fort of Bombay.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or oart with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses, trees and appurtenances, situate at Mahim in the sub-district of Mazagon aforesaid containing by admeasurement four thousand, eight hundred and forty-six square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the oart of Zoogra Antone Ribaro on the west by the public passage leading to the Portuguese church road, on the north by the public passage leading to the Portuguese Church, and on the south also by the public road leading to Dadur and which said piece or parcel of land or oart is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 71, and is now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Cassumbhoy.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or oart situate at Mahim in the sub-district of Mazagon aforesaid without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and sixty-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the public passage leading to the Portuguese Church Road, on the west and south by the Oart of Charles Coake, and on the north by the road leading to the Portuguese Church, and which said piece or parcel of land or oart is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 74 and was formerly and is now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Cassumbhoy, and

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of salt-batty ground situate at Mahim in the sub-district of Mazagon aforesaid, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-seven square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the batty ground of Jonas de Souza, on the west by the batty ground of Arjoon Muccoond Dhooroo, on the south by the batty ground of Dawoo Kessow Dhooroo, and on the north by the batty ground of Padmon Bhewa Kenny, and which said ground is registered in the Foras Land Revenue Book under No. 8, and is now in the occupation of Goolam Hoosein Cassumbhoy and formerly in that of Rustomjee Nowrojee.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Dallas and Co., Solicitors, for the mortgagee at No. 5, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One mahogany Thurston's slate billiard table with lamp, balls, cues, marking boards, &c., complete; can be inspected at the English Hotel, No. 8, Military Square, Fort.

A roomy double-seated brougham built by Thorn, strong horse and new harness, to be sold for Rs. 1,500. The above can be seen by giving 4 hours notice to the undersigned.

A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.
Guinness's stout in quarts.
Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each.
Cases of Castillon brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Boxes of fresh brown bar soap.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th November, 1869.

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